

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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## GREECE GETS WAY TO BLACK SEA AND ISLANDS OF AEGERIAN

Greek Authorities Approve of the  
New Territory Acquired by  
Turkish Treaty—Reason for  
Italian Criticism Is Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
Criticisms appearing in the Italian  
press of the decisions of the San  
Remo conference to extend Greek rule  
over a large additional area of Thrace  
and the country round Smyrna were  
discussed in authoritative Greek  
quarters, by a representative of The Christian  
Science Monitor on Wednesday. He was informed that it is thought  
that possibly Italian criticism arises  
from an Italian sense of disappointment  
on account of Francis Nitti, the  
Premier, agreeing to give up the  
Dodecanese Islands, which Italy has  
held since her Tripolitan war.

Italy, which has now no Irredenta,  
cannot, it is believed, object to the  
fact that Greek authority will be re-  
established over part of the Greek Ir-  
redenta, and the fact of the Greeks  
being in the majority of the popula-  
tions of the areas restored, especially  
in Thrace, is unquestioned.

Possibly Italy will also feel that,  
now that Greece has regained much  
of her lost power, she will be no  
longer under Italian tutelage as re-  
gards her diplomatic or trade rela-  
tions as in the past. The Greeks are  
highly satisfied with the result which  
will transpire on the signing of the  
Turkish treaty, as all the islands in  
the Aegean Sea will revert to Greece,  
and these with the territory surround-  
ing Smyrna on the east will make  
the Aegean practically a Greek lake,  
while the addition of Thrace will give  
her access to the Black Sea.

While generally the Greeks feel that  
Eleutherios Venizelos, the Premier,  
was conservative in his demands and  
could readily have claimed a much  
wider territory, they on the whole  
express gratitude to those countries  
which have supported her claims and  
for their clear presentation by The  
Christian Science Monitor.

## Korytza Would Join Greece

Approval of Allies Is Gained, but  
United States Causes Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—The question of Korytza is the last question in  
the series of Greek questions at the  
Peace Conference, but it is not the  
least of them. Korytza is a small dis-  
trict with a population of nearly 90,000  
inhabitants equally divided between  
Greeks and Albanians. The Greeks  
are more dense in the center and the  
south of the district, and the Albanians  
in the north.

Greece claimed originally the entire  
district, contending that if the Albanians  
should leave to Greece 45,000 Al-  
banians, Greece would leave to Albania  
nearly 55,000 Greeks around Berat,  
Valona, and the Plain of Mouzakia.

France and England acceded to the  
original claim of Greece, but the  
American delegates objected. A com-  
promise was effected. As a result, in  
the note of January 20, those parts of  
the district in which the Albanians  
predominated were given to Albania,  
whereas the central and southern parts,  
including the city of Korytza, with  
11,000 Greeks and 4000 Al-  
banians, were awarded to Greece.

## Delay of United States

But the note of January 20 was  
not signed by American representa-  
tives. On account of the delay of  
America to ratify the final settlement  
arrived at by the Allies, the award  
remains a dead document, and Greece  
is not permitted to occupy the dis-  
trict for fear of offending the Presi-  
dent, whose voice has not yet been  
heard on the subject.

The question which naturally arises  
is, Why has the American commission  
alone failed to decide outright that  
the district of Korytza should go to  
Greece? The reasons are that the in-  
formation in the hands of the Ameri-  
can commission was not accurate  
about the number of Greeks and Al-  
banians in the district.

The allied governments relied upon  
information supplied to them by their  
respective consuls at Korytza. The  
American Government, having real-  
ized that the statistics furnished it  
in the case of Korytza were not com-  
piled on the basis of the actual will  
of the majority, but on the basis of  
the Albanian patois spoken by the  
majority of the people, has sent an  
American Consul to Korytza to investi-  
gate and report.

## Union With Greece Favored

The report of Consul Robert Town-  
send has reached Washington, and it  
is understood that it describes the  
feeling of the majority of the inhab-  
itants in favor of union with Greece.  
The same report states that even a  
large part of the Moslem Albanian  
population favors union with Greece,  
rather than with Albania.

A few facts about Korytza would  
help prove the accuracy of the obser-  
vations of Consul Townsend. The dis-  
trict of Korytza maintains more than  
49 schools, with an attendance of  
nearly 5500 pupils. The Albanian  
schools are attended by not more than  
500 pupils. The Greeks maintain 109  
Greek churches, whereas the Alba-

nians have no Christian Albanian  
churches at all, so small is the num-  
ber of Christian Albanians in Korytza.  
In the city of Korytza alone the Greek  
schools are attended by 2300 Greek  
pupils, whereas the Albanian schools  
are attended by only 200 pupils.

## AMENDMENT IS SELF-EXECUTING

State Action on Suffrage for  
Women Is Again Declared by  
Charles Evans Hughes to  
Be Entirely Unnecessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the  
federal suffrage amendment is self-  
executing, is reiterated by Charles  
Evans Hughes, former Justice of the  
United States Supreme Court, in a  
second brief on the subject, handed  
in reply to J. Weston Allen,  
Attorney-General of Massachusetts,  
who contends that suffrage will have  
to be conferred on women either by  
state action or by congressional leg-  
islation.

Because of the many inquiries that  
continue to pour into the offices of  
the National American Woman Suffrage  
Association, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president, secured this opin-  
ion.

Judge Hughes says that conclusive  
decisions are to be found in certain  
cases passed upon by the United States  
Supreme Court, when the court took  
occasion to say, in so many words, that  
"the command of the Fifteenth Amend-  
ment was self-executing and reached  
without legislative action the con-  
ditions of discrimination against which  
it was aimed and pointed out the right  
of suffrage that would be enjoyed as  
a result of striking out the discrimi-  
nating word. Similarly if the proposed  
amendment is ratified, that amend-  
ment, by its own inherent power, will  
have the effect of striking out the word  
"male" in state constitutions and stat-  
utes and women will be entitled to  
vote under the general provisions.

"To say that any state legislation  
thereafter adopted would prevent this  
result, or that any state legislation  
would be necessary to accomplish this  
result, would be to make the operation  
of the ratified amendment dependent  
upon state action, and thus to deny  
the inherent power which that amend-  
ment as a part of the supreme law of  
the land will have.

"To put the matter concretely, I  
understand that the Constitution of  
the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its Revised Laws in prescribing  
the qualifications of voters, provide  
that 'every male citizen 21 years of  
age, etc., shall be entitled to vote. The  
effect of the ratification of the pro-  
posed amendment will be to strike out  
the word 'male' leaving women pos-  
sessing the other qualifications enti-  
tled to vote. This will not depend upon  
any action of the State."

"It is true that various states are  
passing enabling acts in order to pro-  
vide facilities for women to vote in  
those states when the amendment  
shall have been ratified, but according  
to the testimony of the best legal  
authority of the country these acts are  
quite unnecessary," says the associa-  
tion's statement. "They seem, how-  
ever, to make those in charge of elec-  
tion affairs in these states feel safer and no harm is done by their being  
passed."

BOSTON CARMEN SEEK ADVANCE  
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston  
Elevated Railway Carmen seek a wage  
rate of 95 cents an hour. At a meet-  
ing of employees and the public  
trustees of the company at the State  
House, to arbitrate a new working  
agreement, it was conceded that the  
men will surrender their right to  
strike and that the company will not  
advance the argument that the law of  
supply and demand should be taken  
into consideration in disposing of the  
question.

Mr. Carter's argument was devoted  
largely to the relation of railroad  
labor costs to freight and passenger  
rates and commodity prices.

"If the rates of pay of all employees  
were increased 100 per cent, the ad-  
dition to the average commodity value  
of each ton of freight transported  
would be less than 1 per cent," he as-  
serted. "Doubling the wages of all  
employees, in other words, or adding  
100 per cent to railroad labor costs,  
would add only 88 cents to each \$100  
of freight transported."

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## HIGHER RAILROAD WAGE DEFENDED

President of Brotherhood of Loco-  
motive Firemen Says the Pro-  
posed Advance Would Not  
Greatly Advance Living Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—  
Press propaganda has in effect accus-  
ed workingmen of conspiring to in-  
crease prices through demanding  
higher wages, according to charges  
made by W. S. Carter, president of the  
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen,  
in opening his argument yesterday be-  
fore the Railroad Labor Board, which  
is considering the demand of railroad  
employees for increased pay. Mr. Carter  
asserted that organized Labor  
wants to protect the public against  
added costs and declared that "our  
jails could and should be filled with  
Shylocks of trade whose crimes have  
been committed in the name of in-  
creased labor costs."

Charges Denied

"I desire to register most solemn  
protest against what appears to be a  
conspiracy to coerce and intimidate  
this board into denying railroad work-  
ers the wage increases to which they  
are entitled by every consideration  
of justice and fair dealing. From the  
beginning the press has been full of the  
idea that to raise the pay of railroad  
men will necessitate an immediate  
advance in the cost of living, and I  
simply another step in the so-called  
'vicious circle' of rising prices.

There has been so much of this that it  
amounts to a conspiracy, if it is not  
actually that, and I protest that it  
shall not be permitted to render abortive  
our efforts to secure for the men,  
women, and children we represent the  
relief that has been denied them for  
10 long months.

"The general acceptance of this  
vicious circle is abundant evidence that  
the American people do like to be  
humbugged. To accept it is to believe  
that American Labor is in a conspiracy  
to boost prices. If it is true, we are  
either criminals or criminally ignorant,  
and to say that we are one or the other  
is an insult to the aspirations and in-  
telligence of working men and women.  
We are not asking more money just to  
ease the palms of profiteers. We are  
not merely after more dollars in the  
pay envelope, but rather, we are seek-  
ing more and better food, clothing, and  
housing, and a share of the reasonable  
comforts of life, in exchange for what  
is in the pay envelope.

Effect on Living Costs

"Mr. Chairman, our jails could and  
should be filled with Shylocks of trade  
whose crimes have been committed in  
the name of increased labor cost. I  
urge this board, when it has determined  
the amount of increased wages Labor  
should receive, to ascertain exactly how  
much that increase should affect the price of all principal  
commodities when railroad rates have  
been raised presumably to meet the  
increased labor cost. We want the  
American people to know the truth  
about this. We want to protect the  
public against a 10-dollar raise in the  
price of a suit of clothes on the  
grounds that railroad workers have  
been given higher wages, when as a  
matter of fact the increased cost of  
that suit of clothes incident to in-  
creased pay to railroad workers is  
only two or three cents."

Mr. Carter's argument was devoted  
largely to the relation of railroad  
labor costs to freight and passenger  
rates and commodity prices.

"If the rates of pay of all employees  
were increased 100 per cent, the ad-  
dition to the average commodity value  
of each ton of freight transported  
would be less than 1 per cent," he as-  
serted. "Doubling the wages of all  
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## ONTARIO VOTES ON DRINK REFERENDUM

Legislature Decides to Request the Dominion Government for Authority to Take Plebiscite on Stopping Liquor Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—With only 12 dissenting voices the Legislature of Ontario decided on Tuesday night to request the Dominion Government for the necessary authority to take a plebiscite of Ontario on the question of prohibiting the importation of liquor into the Provinces, 97 members of the Legislature voted on the question.

After two amendments, which would have tended either to postpone the taking of the referendum or else to have utterly prevented it, were defeated by substantial majorities, the McCreary resolution, calling for the vote by the electorate at as early a date as possible was carried by a solid vote of the United Farmers Party, which is the party of the government, reinforced by members who have left the Liberals' and Conservatives' ranks. The 12 dissenting votes were from three Labor members, five Conservatives and four Liberals.

One amendment, moved by R. L. Brackin, Liberal, favored the submission of a stated case to the Supreme Court, to be followed by action in the local legislature, while the second amendment, proposed by H. P. Hill, Conservative, merely referred the issue back by calling upon the government to "assume all responsibility for action" with the jurisdiction of the province.

Contrary to the general impression, the Labor group as a unit strongly supported the referendum, after some of its members had voted for the different amendments. Most of the supporters of the amendments aligned themselves with the prohibitionists in asking for the referendum.

As the situation now stands, immediately the necessary authority is received from Ottawa, the referendum may be taken. It must in any case be taken within three months from the date the application is submitted.

Prohibition forces in the provinces are rejoicing over the result of the vote in the House of Commons as they look back to the last referendum taken in October last, which was sweepingly in favor of prohibition, but which nevertheless did not affect the problem of importation, which militated greatly against the successful enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act and confidently look for an overwhelming majority from the electorate on the abolition of liquor imports into the Province. The Sandy act, which it is proposed to have come into operation concurrently with the McCreary measure, if endorsed by the public, will establish an absolute control over the liquor traffic by the government, which is avowedly prohibitionist.

## MR. MILLERAND ON SAN REMO COUNCIL

French Premier Declares the Allies Are More United Than Ever After Recent Conference

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Alexander Millerand, the Premier, in making a declaration to the Chamber of Deputies today on the results of the Supreme Council meeting at San Remo, said that the Frankfort and the Darmstadt territories would be evacuated by the French as soon as the allied commissions had established that the German armed force over the number allowed by the convention of August, 1919, had been withdrawn.

The whole German forces in the Ruhr region, the Premier declared, must be reduced to 10,000 by June 10 next, and by July 10, all the German troops must be withdrawn and replaced by a police force of 10,000 men.

"I said at San Remo," Mr. Millerand continued, "and I repeat it here now, that it is a crime and a stupidity to believe that France desires to annex any German territory."

The details of the treaty with Turkey cannot be divulged before Turkey's plenipotentiaries come to Paris on May 10, but I can say that the treaty is in conformity with the outline already made public, the Turks being maintained in Constantinople and the territories in which they are in the majority.

"An appeal has been sent to President Wilson asking him if his country cannot take up the mandate for Armenia, at least to collaborate in the fixing of the frontiers of the new state."

In conclusion, Mr. Millerand declared that, upon leaving San Remo, the Allies were more united than ever. "If I may be permitted to say it, especially the entente between France and her sister of the Latin race is closer than ever," he said.

## POLISH RAILWAYMEN RETURN TO WORK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WARSAW, Poland (Wednesday)—Arising out of the railway strike, there was a demonstration at Posen on Monday. The strikers assumed a threatening attitude. The police, firing, killed two men. For a time order was restored, but subsequently the strikers marched to the prison, where they over-powered the guards and released numbers of persons who had been arrested. This led to the military being called out and the crowd still refusing to disperse, the troops opened fire,

when 15 men were killed. In a retaliatory fire, one officer and five soldiers were killed.

Martial law was then proclaimed and the latest news is that the railwaymen have returned to work and quiet has been restored.

WARSAW, Poland (Wednesday)—(Associated Press)—A general advance by Polish forces along a 180-mile front into the Ukraine was announced in today's communiqué by the Polish general staff. The movement, it is set forth, is for the expulsion of the "foreign invaders" (Russian Bolsheviks).

The Poles covered about 50 miles on the first day of their forward movement, their advanced line taking them within 60 miles of Kiev.

The advance was explained in a proclamation issued in the name of General Pilsudski, the head of the Polish State, and posted in the cities and villages through which the Polish forces marched. The document announced that after the expulsion of the foreign elements the Poles would remain in the Ukraine only until an authorized Ukrainian Government should take control.

The proclamation, dated April 26, was printed in Warsaw and then rushed to the front. Thousands of copies were taken by the Poles for distribution within the newly occupied state.

### Polish Advance Reported

One section of the proclamation reads: "Together with the Poles there are returning to the Ukraine its heroic sons under Simon Petlura, who have found refuge within Poland and help in the darkest days of the Ukrainians."

The document expresses the hope that the Ukrainians will concentrate their forces to aid in attaining their freedom, which also will be of aid to Poland. Protection is guaranteed to all the inhabitants, who are asked to bear patiently the burdens of the war.

The important towns occupied by the Poles on the first day of their movement included Ovrut, Jitomir and Berdichev, and further south Winnitsa and Zmyrynska.

### ZAHLE DEFEAT IN DANISH ELECTIONS

Coalition Loss of Seats Considered to Vindicate the King in Dismissing the Ministry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—General satisfaction is expressed at the result of the election in bringing about a loss of 12 seats in the Zahle coalition. The policy of the deposed Premier in regard to Schleswig and the fact of his having been supported by a threat of direct action in a purely constitutional controversy, seem to have influenced the electorate.

"Assassinations at Frankfort and occupation of the neutral zone of Germany east of the Rhine have done more for the cause of German revenge than 20 years of political action led by skillful Pan-Germanists. It is a government of treachery which now, under the pretext of obtaining execution of a still-born treaty, seeks to crush the pacifist revolution in Germany."

"Soldiers and comrades," says Mr. Vaillant-Couturier's article, "you are to be sowers of hatred and new war. You, along with colored troops, are the sole hope of the bourgeoisie which feels the tide of revolutionary truth mounting. It is incumbent upon you to understand now where lie the interests of the country you love. It is a case of knowing now if you desire your country to be veritably yours."

"Assassinations at Frankfort and occupation of the neutral zone of Germany east of the Rhine have done more for the cause of German revenge than 20 years of political action led by skillful Pan-Germanists. It is a government of treachery which now, under the pretext of obtaining execution of a still-born treaty, seeks to crush the pacifist revolution in Germany."

"Remember that on May 1, last year, while the Parisian guard, with fists, clubs and sabers, repulsed Socialists crowding against the infantry barracks near the Madeleine, pale soldiers, with fixed bayonets, opened their ranks and permitted the Red flag to proceed."

Marcel Cachin says in "L'Humanité" that if criminal proceedings are instituted against the deputy, Jules Steeg, Minister of the Interior, will have to take similar proceedings against the whole Unified Socialist Party. It is the consensus of opinion in the lobbies of the Chamber, however, that the government will not institute proceedings against the whole party, and that the move of the Socialists today simply means the elimination of the signers from participating in the vote upon removing parliamentary immunity from Mr. Vaillant-Couturier.

Although the action of the King was severely criticized by Radical members, who endeavored to intimidate him to recall Mr. Zahle by means of a general strike, fortunately a compromise was brought about, and the new electoral law submitted the question to the electorate.

No disturbances of any kind marked the elections. Moderate Left and Conservative newspapers described the result as a recognition of the fact that the King, in dismissing Mr. Zahle, really interpreted the will of the people.

It is expected that J. C. Christensen will be called upon to form a cabinet in the course of the present week, and that it will probably include Mr. Neergaard. The poll was a record on a

regards numbers, over 1,000,000 votes being recorded, or 90,000 more than in 1918.

### FIUME IS SUBJECTED TO SEVERE BLOCKADE

TRIESTE, Italy (Wednesday)—(Associated Press)—The blockade which Fiume is now undergoing is admittedly the most severe to which it has been subjected. The communications of the town have been completely cut off, regular Italian troops tearing up sections of the railway and bringing up numbers of machine guns to guard the frontiers. Passage in and out of the city is absolutely forbidden, not even milk going in, and connection with the outside world by the sea route has been completely severed.

Capt. Gabriel d'Annunzio, the insur-

gent commander, is threatening counteraction.

"My army, navy and air forces are ready to occupy the coast of the Bay of Quarnero (on which Fiume lies) including Abazia and Volosca, the Nitti army continues its acts of reprisal against me," said the poet to the correspondent in a talk with him in Fiume on Monday. "They have cut off the food supplies for the women and children of the city, but they will find out that this brutal act will not daunt and spirit of my triumphant soldiers and sailors."

In conclusion, Mr. Millerand de-

clared that, upon leaving San Remo, the Allies were more united than ever. "If I may be permitted to say it, especially the entente between France and her sister of the Latin race is closer than ever," he said.

## BILL RESTRICTING TRADE DEFEATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A bill introduced by Senator Lynch Staunton of Hamilton in the Upper House, which undertook to compel dealers in German or Austrian goods in the Dominion to advertise the fact, was defeated yesterday afternoon on a six months' hoist amendment by Senator

Frederick Thompson. The bill stood for its third reading, but the six months' hoist motion was carried by a vote of 39 to 23.

The bill provided that all dealers in German or Austrian goods should place above the entrance of their stores the words, "Dealer in German goods," and should also acknowledge the fact in their advertising and on their stationery. Opponents of the measure took the view that as the Treaty of Versailles had provided for trading with Germany, it was not necessary for Canada to make any restrictions in that connection.

Senator Prowse of Prince Edward Island observed that business and sentiment could not be mixed.

In the Senate also, Senator Proudfit discussed the question of the mail-order houses and their effect upon small town and village businesses. He declared that, while the local merchant was compelled to bring in his goods by freight, the rates on which had heavily increased recently, mail order establishments were given a special postal rate on their catalogues, a rate which had not changed in past years.

The government, he said, proposed to increase the postal rates on newspapers. He did not mind a low rate on them, because they were educational, but he believed that mail order catalogues should be charged a higher rate.

### SOCIALISTS FAVOR PACIFICIST WRITER

Unified Socialist Member of French Chamber of Deputies Support Mr. Vaillant-Couturier

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Every Unified Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies has come forward in support of Mr. Vaillant-Couturier, a deputy, who on April 23 published in the newspaper "Le Populaire" an article addressed to the 1920 class of recruits, which has been considered an effort to incite the troops to disobedience. The article was republished in "L'Humanité" this morning and was subscribed by all the 65 members of the party. Removal of parliamentary immunity so that Mr. Vaillant-Couturier may be prosecuted has been demanded and will be discussed in the Chamber today.

"Soldiers and comrades," says Mr. Vaillant-Couturier's article, "you are to be sowers of hatred and new war. You, along with colored troops, are the sole hope of the bourgeoisie which feels the tide of revolutionary truth mounting. It is incumbent upon you to understand now where lie the interests of the country you love. It is a case of knowing now if you desire your country to be veritably yours."

"Assassinations at Frankfort and occupation of the neutral zone of Germany east of the Rhine have done more for the cause of German revenge than 20 years of political action led by skillful Pan-Germanists. It is a government of treachery which now, under the pretext of obtaining execution of a still-born treaty, seeks to crush the pacifist revolution in Germany."

"Remember that on May 1, last year, while the Parisian guard, with fists, clubs and sabers, repulsed Socialists crowding against the infantry barracks near the Madeleine, pale soldiers, with fixed bayonets, opened their ranks and permitted the Red flag to proceed."

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## THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### The Penny Press

It is quite time that some one took up the cudgels for the reading public, and Mr. Frank Aldridge in *The Nation* (London) has constituted himself a knight of the distressed, and tilts with a lance-like pen at what is commonly known in Fleet Street as "tripe"; under which euphemism comes the wearisome interview of some person whose name is well known in public, on some silly subject such as "Are Women Braver than Men?" suggested by a lesser celebrity. "Intelligent men are seen rushing out by order from the printed paper mills, to gather tripe—i.e., interviews on this nonsensical text. "Out they go to 'interview' the good old stock celebrities," says Mr. Aldridge, and he makes a fancy picture of what an ideal "tripe" should be, and marvels that the thing can continue. "But it is 'never too late to mend,'" he says; "and this is a solemn appeal from one newspaper reader on behalf of millions of dumb sufferers, an appeal to newspapers to give everybody a rest from tripe, not an unreasonably long rest—only about 25 years or so."

### Lake Leman and Warsaw

Mr. Ignace Paderewski, when he was living on the shores of Lake Leman and cultivating the beautiful grapes that bear his name and are shaped like a football, may have dreamed what the years were to bring forth for him; but it is to be doubted. He has shown himself a good citizen and has given his time, strength and labor to that Poland which now becomes a concrete fact after so long a period of waiting. When in Rome a short time ago he expressed his gratification that Poland had obtained a loan of \$250,000,000, and spoke very cheerfully of the future. He does not fear Bolshevism and makes the significant statement that the peasants will have none of it—a statement that reminds one of the essentially sane position on this subject taken by the peasants of France. Mr. Paderewsky says that the timber available in Poland ought to bring in \$3,000,000 and that Poland will soon begin to export it. One thing that he says is equally significant, namely, that "America must remember that we are still at war, and this impedes our exports." He points out that Poland was devastated by the advancing Germans and once more by the retreating Russians, but that 80 per cent of the land is again under cultivation. If Mr. Paderewsky's figures be correct, this most certainly is a creditable showing, for it shows that the agriculturist, the backbone of all nations, is swiftly taking up his work and going in.

### The Banjo at the Pole

One can scarcely imagine a greater contrast than playing a banjo in a crowded meeting in the heart of London, and giving a performance in the icy atmosphere of the Arctic regions. At the hundredth lecture given by Sir Ernest Shackleton, when he told the thrilling story of his last polar expedition, he introduced some of his old colleagues, and insisted on the production of the old banjo which played so great a part in keeping up the spirits of the men who were marooned on Elephant Island for a dreary four and a half months. At an informal gathering after the lecture, some of the old songs were sung and specimens given of the impromptu ditties that helped to pass away the time and amuse the men the tale of whose fortitude and patience is being listened to by thousands of people from the cushioned seats of the Philharmonic Hall in London. Sir Ernest Shackleton tells his adventure in simply homely language, with a sense of humor that is a relief to the thrilling story. The penguins, in the pictures, all unconscious of their London audience, behave in their usual amusing way, familiar to stay-at-home people, who love to roam the world by the help of more adventurous spirits.

### That Mysterious Jungle Denizen

The interesting question may or may not be settled by Capt. L. B. Stevens, now "somewhere in Africa," but the fact that he hopes to settle it revives discussion among naturalists as to whether or not there may be a gigantic animal never seen in any menagerie, and whose nearest likeness is to be found in the drawings of the prehistoric dinosaur. For a good many years so many stories have been coming out of Africa of a seemingly prehistoric monster, that most zoologists and naturalists have more or less ac-

cepted them as having a real foundation; the individual attitude of mind ranging from complete denial, that classes the mysterious animal with the sea serpent, to belief in the possibility of survivals, in unexplored parts of the earth, of some prehistoric creatures. The most specific description tells of a creature in the general shape of a lizard, probably 50 feet long, "with a thick tail like a kangaroo's, a hump on its back, and a terrifying horn on its snout, and a body covering of red scales, from which radiated pale green stripes." The weight of opinion is in favor of the actual existence in Africa of an animal to justify the reports, and if Captain Stevens finds such an animal the question will of course be settled. If he doesn't, the tales will doubtless continue.

### Purdah and the Aeroplane

The first Indian woman to go up in an aeroplane is Mrs. Chandra Sen, wife of the local adviser to the Indian students in London, and sister-in-law to the Dowager Maharani of Cooch Behar—formally known as Rani Mirnabini of Paitharpur, before she married the son of the great Indian reformer, Keshub Chandra Sen. She lived the ordinary life of a high class Hindu lady, and it required great strength and character to leave the life in Purdah—the life behind the curtain, as it may be expressed, and cast away all the burdensome traditions of her caste. As a writer and speaker in English Mrs. Chandra Sen is proficient, and has been lecturing on India in various parts of England. Her English teacher, while she was still living the life in Purdah, was an Indian lady graduate, and before knowing English she published some volumes of poems in Bengali which were well received by the public. Mrs. Chandra Sen is to be one of the Indian representatives at the International Women's Suffrage Congress at Geneva in June, and holds that kind of Purdah that is sanctioned in India cannot be tolerated by any kind of progressive community.

### Moving the Feast

When Almack's, the original Brooke's, was founded, it was under "distinguished patronage," for Charles James Fox, and casual dukes and earls saw it down the ways. Of course they drew up an elaborate set of rules, the most painful of which was as follows: "Dinner shall be served at exactly half past 4 o'clock and the bill shall be brought in at 7." Fox had his faults, his "spots on the sun," as Lord Tenterden said of Erskine, but in many ways he had a modern mind, and for all he loved candles and the hour when the fairies were chilliest and Napoleon said was the most ticklish for courage, he was a child of light. How sad it is then to behold so great a man so much a slave to the small conventions of his day that he could as a scholar and a gentleman ask other gentlemen and scholars to dine at so hideous an hour as half past 4 o'clock, even though the bill was to be handed in at 7? But in 1764 men did dine at half past 4 o'clock and thought themselves pretty fellows. And they were, compared with fifteenth century John Paston who did his dining at 11 o'clock in the morning, at which hour he stoked himself with beef, pork and mutton. In those prehistoric days, beef was an article of commerce, mutton was current, and pork passed by without comment. Every one's interest was centered on the potato crops, for potatoes were booming there just then—the South Lincolnshire brand couldn't be beaten in the London market. Farmers were plowing up valuable pasture land, planting potatoes, and getting bumper crops; special varieties were fetching fabulous sums, so it wasn't to be wondered at that potatoes had come to be mentioned with bated breath.

Such topics were all very well to amuse the grown-ups, but the children waited breathlessly for the first glimpse of the Roman bank and all the fascinations that lay beyond. It was only when you actually turned on to the road which ran along the top of the bank itself that you saw much that was different. More land had been reclaimed since the Romans began the good work, and a second or outer bank now edges off the sea; and it was here near this second bank that the carriages drew up, every one got out, and the picnic proper began.

### A Se-Sea Seaside

When one goes to the cinematograph and sees an adaptation of "The Admirable Crichton" or to the theater and sees the play itself, one is interested and sometimes one thinks.

But it is probably with nothing more than the passing interest in a cleverly chosen plot that one beholds what as matter of fact is but the anticipation of a sociological problem that is this moment presenting itself in England, if one is to believe the statements of a writer in a London newspaper, and there is much evidence that he is quite right. The problem is briefly: Have the classes been merged in the masses? And this writer says that they have not.

Whether the class system is right or wrong, has nothing to do with the question, which really is, whether the class instinct has been weakened. There is no use blinking the fact that during the war, no one, or hardly any one, was in a really normal condition; that is to say, was able to see much more than the conditions of the hour—the teaching of the past, the lessons of experience and their probable effect upon the future, were unregarded; and men and women became what they thought was simple, but was no more than primitive. Thus it came about that many women of one class, no doubt with the purest motives and the best intentions, married men of a class not their own.

The children didn't waste any time. In a twinkling their shoes and stockings were off and they started out to explore. They stepped gingerly through the sage bushes, and stayed long enough among the samphire to find it hadn't any leaves but just fat, juicy branching stems which tasted very salt, then they hurried on to the cool mud which oozed deliciously at every step, and set out to meet the incoming tide.

The mud was honeycombed with little hidden ditches and pools. You jumped them if you could and you waded if you couldn't jump. On and on you went till some one caught sight of the sea in the distance; not the everyday blue-green sea but a sea that was just the color of the mud mixed up in it. Then it was time to turn back, and already all the little ditches, and the big ones too, had filled themselves up to the brim while your back was turned; and by the time you were back at the bank telling the more sedate members of the party about your thrilling adventures the sea was creeping up to the edge of the samphire.

The grown-ups hadn't been idle.

## PICNICS AT MARKET HOGSTHORPE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A picnic to the sea was one of Market Hogsthorpe's recognized summer diversions. But a picnic to the sea when you lived in Market Hogsthorpe had to be carefully planned, otherwise you probably spent your whole afternoon at the place where the sea ought to be, contemplating an expanse of dozy brown mud. So, when you thought of a picnic, the first thing was to consult Whitaker's Almanac and choose a day when high tide was billeed for somewhere about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

To the little girl who lived in the red brick house on the high street, a picnic was a great event. It was her father who worked out the calculations about the tide, and her brothers and sisters who usually planned the whole affair. They asked their friends, settled the day and gave every one strict injunctions to assemble in the Golden Lion courtyard not a minute later than 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Now the Golden Lion Hotel stood in the high street exactly opposite the church, and it was just eight miles through the marsh down to the sea; or, to be exact, down to the bank built to keep the sea out. The Romans had built that bank when in early days they had decided the Wash must be taught its manners and not be allowed to come rolling in on the spring tides swamping the countryside.

All sorts of bustling preparations went on in the Market Hogsthorpe kitchens on the morning of the picnic. There were pastries to be made, sandwiches to be cut, cakes to be iced and finally hamper to be packed; so every one was busy.

### A Queer Procession

By the time the church clock solemnly and deliberately struck 2, a miscellaneous collection of conveyances was gathered together in the Golden Lion yard. The Smethalls had come in their gig with the yellow wheels, the Calthorpes and the Stukewells were in smart dog carts, the whole family of Merediths had packed themselves into a square market cart borrowed for the occasion, while the beaming faces of five small Bowers looked out of their round pony cart; and last but not least, there was Tubs, the hostler, seated in state on the box of the Golden Lion wagonette, ready to drive all who could not be packed in elsewhere. Every one was talking, every one was laughing, so quite inevitably the passers-by stopped to find out what the commotion was about, till, by the time the procession filed out past the church and turned down the fen road quite a crowd had collected to see it go.

### Diversion En Route

Of course the sun was shining—even the youngsters knew better than to start on a jaunt like that without his express permission and personal patronage.

Picnics always came in holiday time, so the country was just at its best; the crops were ripening—and crops in those parts are well worth seeing. All the way from the town to the sea, what a land of plenty they passed through! The fields of bristling barley, pale oats and yellow-red wheat standing sturdy and straight were passed by without comment. Every one's interest was centered on the potato crops, for potatoes were booming there just then—the South Lincolnshire brand couldn't be beaten in the London market. Farmers were plowing up valuable pasture land, planting potatoes, and getting bumper crops; special varieties were fetching fabulous sums, so it wasn't to be wondered at that potatoes had come to be mentioned with bated breath.

West of that we have the Tang-i-Zindan and Baft road, which is liable to dangers from floods in the bad season of the year.

Thirdly, there is the most westerly via Lar to Shiraz, along which one officer went in 1917, and his difficulties in obtaining a water supply deterred others from trying it. East of the Tang-i-Zindan lies the Tang-i-Zagh road to Saibabad, where it bifurcates to Shiraz and Kirman. This latter was the route chosen for our caravans, and I passed up it in 1917 and down it in 1919.

### The Problem of Maintenance

Huge sums of money have been spent, and there is a perfect macadam road for eight or nine miles out of Bandar Abbas. Further up country it was impossible to say in some portions whether the road had already been completed or had not yet been begun, because its line lay in places along torrent beds where the winter rains were apt to destroy. In a few moments, work which had taken months to complete, in other portions not liable to the effect of storms and torrents, the road was excellent, and had required only a small amount of work to make a good result. From what I saw of the bad sectors, where large portions of the road were liable to be carried away by floods, I was convinced that transportation by lorry or truck was the only way.

Einstein has boldly attempted to solve these difficulties by saying that there is no such thing in physics as an absolute space or an absolute time; that all of which the human mind is cognizant is relative motion and relative time. His theories deprive the ether, to which phenomena were formerly referred, of most of its significance.

Such topics were all very well to amuse the grown-ups, but the children waited breathlessly for the first glimpse of the Roman bank and all the fascinations that lay beyond. It was only when you actually turned on to the road which ran along the top of the bank itself that you saw much that was different. More land had been reclaimed since the Romans began the good work, and a second or outer bank now edges off the sea; and it was here near this second bank that the carriages drew up, every one got out, and the picnic proper began.

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## EINSTEIN THEORY SIMPLIFIED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The hampers were unpacked, the table-cloth spread, the fire made, the kettle boiling and everything ready for the feast. While your attention was diverted by a hard boiled egg, the sea crept on and on. When next you looked, it had half covered the scrubby sage and you weren't quite sure whether it meant to leave space for you and your party between itself and the bank. It did though, and what is more, before the horses were harnessed and everyone was collected for the return journey, it had crept out of sight again just as silently as it had come.

It was a queer place for a picnic; but not one of the party would have taken in exchange the most correct of fashionable beaches. Somehow they liked its empty loneliness, its soft colorings, its peace and its quiet; as being the necessary military forces.

Dr. Barton, however, dissolves the entire idea of military intervention.

Here is what he says at the end of his

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Dr. Barton and Armenia

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the April 8 issue of The Christian Science Monitor a plan for solving the Armenian question was presented by Dr. James L. Barton. On the whole, the plan appears to be practical, and can give positive results if backed by the necessary military forces.

Dr. Barton, however, dissolves the entire idea of military intervention.

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## ABOVE THE PIAZZA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Within, the firelight played on the walls of the room. Without, in the square, an itinerant carnival, inclosed in a high-board fence, satiated the Florentines with shows, carousels and tidbits. The strains of the "La Sorrella" played again and again on the carousels, floated up to our apartment. We opened the French windows, the better to hear the gay tune, and to look down into the inclosure of the carnival, occupying most of Piazza Santa Maria Novella.

The glaring lights of the show shone whitely on the quaint centuries-old houses of beautiful Firenze ranged on the opposite side of the square—ancient buildings, with their open shutters latched back from the windows, gazing at the wonders of the piazza. Some of the casements were open and from them hung those, who, like us, were drinking their fill of each of the kaleidoscopic scenes that each day and night disclosed to us—garnerers of memories to carry back to a more prosaic land.

At each end of the piazza, marking the limits between which the conglomerate tents, structures, and wagons of the carnival stood, were the two famous obelisks of the square. They seemed like steadfast sentinels proclaiming to the show, as it encroached upon the square's beauty of outline, "Thus far and no farther." This is the piazza, and these are the obelisks of which Howells writes. "There used, under the early Medicis and the late grand dukes, to be chariot races in it, the goals of which are the two obelisks by John of Bologna, set upon the backs of bronze turtles."

We closed the French windows, and renewed the flicker of the firelight on the walls with a five centimes bundle of twigs and a stick of wood, and sat down again to talk. Rosa, our maid, softly opened the door of the room, and as softly passed through to the other chambers to finish her tasks for the night. The strains of "La Sorrella" from liveliness grew to a dwindling faintness as the carousels finished their night's business, and the piazza became again its quiet self.

## The Home Beautiful

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DAYTON, OHIO

## PETITIONERS DENY STAND FOR LIQUOR

Many Boston Physicians Who Signed Plea Circulated by Constitutional Liberty League Assert They Favor Prohibition

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — That a great many of the physicians of Greater Boston who signed a petition to the Massachusetts Legislature "to relieve the people of this Commonwealth from the present onerous federal restrictions on the manufacture, prescription and sale of alcoholic beverages, for medicinal purposes," did not intend that they should be placed in the light of opposition to the Federal Prohibition Amendment nor their names be used in any way to give assistance to the movement of the liquor interests, is made clear in a number of letters which Orville S. Poland, attorney of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, has received in response to a circular letter which he mailed to those whose names appeared on the petition.

The petition in question, which was filed at the State House on Wednesday, April 14, was circulated by the Constitutional Liberty League, which has announced that its chief aim and purpose is to overturn the Federal Prohibition Amendment or at least revise and modify the terms of the Volstead Enforcement Act. Its activities thus far have been the filing of this petition and another purporting to come from leading citizens of the State and asking that the Legislature "enact such legislation as will relieve the people of this Commonwealth from the present onerous federal restrictions on the manufacture, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages." In a statement issued by Charles S. Rachemann, president of the league, it was announced that "among the signers are to be found many of the leaders in the professional and industrial world, as well as labor and trades of every description."

### Petitioners Get Letter

When the petition of the physicians was called to the attention of the Anti-Saloon League, Mr. Poland immediately looked up the addresses of the petitioners, rising 250 in number, and sent them a letter in which he said that the provisions of the Volstead act regarding the use of liquor for medicinal purposes were written "after exceedingly complete hearings on the question, at which all parties interested were heard, and which met with the approval of a large majority of the medical profession there represented." Mr. Poland agreed, however, that it might be possible that some of the provisions "regarding the medicinal use of liquor need revision in order to make them equitable and that such revision may be accomplished and at the same time safeguard the prohibition of beverage uses."

"The accomplishment of this purpose," continued Mr. Poland, "can hardly be secured by petition to the Massachusetts Legislature which is absolutely impotent to 'relieve from the restrictions of the federal law.' Nor, I venture to suggest, can this purpose be accomplished by affiliation with an organization the avowed purpose of which is to seek the annulment of an article of the Constitution of the United States and to oppose action designed to enforce that article. It is patent that the great prohibition sentiment of Congress and the country, in order to protect basic prohibitory legislation, would solidify to reject any proposition furthered by an organization avowedly seeking the annulment of prohibition even though the single proposition suggested in good faith by the medical profession might be meritorious."

### Used As Liquor Propaganda

"I am writing you very frankly because I believe that you have signed this petition with sincerity of purpose and without knowledge that it was to be used as liquor propaganda. I trust that you will consider this letter as helpful and not hostile in spirit. I am inclosing a copy of the National Prohibition Act. Will you not write me suggesting specific amendments which would meet your objections to the present law? I should be exceedingly glad to cooperate with you in urging any amendment which may be more satisfactory to the medical profession and will at the same time safeguard the prohibition of beverage uses."

Although answers to Mr. Poland's letter are continuing to come in with every mail more than half of those already received have indicated that the writers are decidedly opposed to being held up as opponents to prohibition. Without using their names, which would be a violation of confidence on the part of Mr. Poland, here are a very few samples:

"You are certainly right about the misunderstanding on my part in signing the petition referred to in your letter of the 16th," says a Boston physician. "I was informed by the young man who presented it to me for my signature that it was to stop the profiteering in the traffic where physicians were obliged to prescribe it, and to make it easier for the doctor without so much red tape. You may judge of my surprise when I saw a day or two later a document setting forth the propaganda of the league (Constitutional Liberty League) as being opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act. You may rest assured that I am not in sympathy, by thought or action, with any such move. I was also informed that all the leading Back Bay physicians were signing up. God forbid that I should in any way aid or abet so foolish a proposition as the league sets forth."

Another leading Boston physician, evidently too hurried to write at length

sition, writes but these few words on a prescription card: "Am in sympathy with the enforcement of the prohibition amendment. Will look over Section 7-8."

### Does Not Favor Annulment

While expressing a belief that the Volstead act, in its provisions regarding alcohol for medicinal purposes, should be amended, a Back Bay physician says: "I certainly do not (underline the words "do not") favor the annulment of the Eighteenth Amendment and should vote for it again if re-enacted."

"I am sorry," says another physician, "that signing my signature to the petition to the Legislature of which you have given has given the impression that it is my wish to attempt to annul or repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act, for I certainly did not wish to see the authorizing of the promiscuous sale of beer and wine or other intoxicating drink. . . . I have not taken out a license to prescribe alcoholic beverages for three reasons, first, because I think they are rarely essential in treatment of sick people; secondly, because of the immense amount of red tape involved; and thirdly, because I do not wish to be able to prescribe for people who simply want a drink. I believe at present there are certain doctors who are abusing the privileges and I do not wish to join that class."

A physician who evidently joined the Constitutional Liberty League as well as placed his name to the petition for legislation, says: "When I joined this league I did so with the understanding that it was simply a body which was attempting to have the law changed so physicians could secure alcohol for liquor for use in medical practice only without being obliged to present a bond. . . . I want to say I am absolutely and unequivocally in favor of prohibition and all my life, without exception, have voted for no license. . . . I do want to be placed on the right side where I belong in regard to prohibition. I shall immediately resign from the Liberty League and give my reasons for doing so."

"You are entirely correct in your assumption," says another, "that I signed the petition in question without the knowledge that it would be used as liquor propaganda and I venture the opinion that others were in my position also. I am in sympathy with the Eighteenth Amendment and would oppose its annulment or repeal. Hence I naturally would not aid an association whose chief object is to secure a repeal of this amendment."

Mr. Poland said that in making up the list of addresses he found that some of the so-called physicians were dentists, others had retired entirely from practice while many could not be located at all.

## NEW AGREEMENT WITH MARINE COOKS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — A wage scale and working agreement between the American Steamship Owners Association and the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, to remain in effect until May 1, 1921, has been negotiated.

This provides no increase in wages, it is said, but does establish an eight-hour day while in port, whether American or foreign, and a 10-hour day at sea, with no overtime. The agreement affects about 15,000 workers. Agreements will be made between the association and the sailors, firemen, and oilers as soon as possible, as their contracts expire tomorrow.

### Record Lake Wage Schedule

CLEVELAND, Ohio — A general opening wage schedule, the highest ever paid, has been adopted by the Lake Carriers Association. In some cases the increase amounts to 30 per cent.

Able seamen, firemen, oilers and water tenders will receive \$130 a month, an increase of \$30 over last year. Chief cooks will receive from \$145 to \$160 per month; boatmen and deck engineers, \$140. Other salaries range from \$87.50 for coal passers to \$100 for second cooks.

## VALIDITY OF ACT OF CONGRESS ISSUE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The ordinary kind of hearing on the 2.75 per cent beer bill is not desired by the Anti-Saloon League, as the only real question involved is the legal question of whether New York has the power to legalize the sale of liquor with a higher alcoholic content than that fixed by act of Congress under the eighteenth amendment, so William H. Anderson, superintendent of the league, telegraphed Gov. A. E. Smith yesterday.

Mr. Anderson told the Governor that if he cared to hear the strictly legal aspects of the matter presented, the league would have Wayne B. Wheeler go to Albany for that purpose.

"If the State of New York has not the power to defy an act of Congress, then no clamor by a thirsty mob that overflows the capital will change the merits of the situation," he said. "If the Supreme Court, on the other hand, contrary to our expectations, shall hold that New York can nullify an act of Congress, then we accept the fortunes of war and proceed to arouse the people to elect officials chargeable with responsibility of making the laws of the State who will not desire to secede from the American Union in behalf of beer."

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## GUATEMALA COUP CALLED PACIFIC

No Resort to Arms in Ousting President—Elections Ordered for August—Mr. Cabrera to Be Tried by National Assembly

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

—Advices received by the Department of State from Benton McMillin, the United States Minister in Guatemala City, say that the provisional government of Guatemala is holding Estrada Cabrera, who was for 22 years President of the Republic, as a prisoner in the city to await an investigation nominally of charges that estates claimed by him belong to the government. The investigation is to be conducted by the National Assembly. The dispatch stated that conditions in the country were being gradually restored to normal.

The newspapers of Guatemala, the report to Washington said, have published a decree stating that Carlos Herrera, provisional President, and members of his Cabinet have ordered elections for the presidency of the Republic to be held on August 23 to 29, inclusive.

It is charged by opponents of the former President that in open defiance of the National Assembly, which had demanded his resignation, and after an armistice had been agreed to, guaranteeing personal safety to Mr. Cabrera, his family and friends, and respect for his property, he shelled the city, which was undefended, endangering the lives of inhabitants. This is said to constitute the real charge on which the former President is to be tried by the National Assembly sitting as a court of justice.

The view of the Unionists, the party which unseated Mr. Cabrera, is that the recent change of government cannot be referred to as a revolution, but that it was an evolution, accompanied by peaceful means and without recourse to arms. Information reaching here indicates that the people adopted the rule of not carrying any weapons whatever and that their demands before the Assembly calling for the ousting of Mr. Cabrera were entirely pacific.

This government will watch developments in Guatemala closely, for on the manner in which the new government conducts itself will depend the question of recognition. Apparently every effort has been made so far to keep within the bounds of the Constitution. It is recognized that the hold of the new government might be broken in case it should make some move which would meet with widespread popular disapproval; and there is apprehension in some quarters that it may be led by popular clamor to take violent action against Mr. Cabrera.

PICTURE PRODUCERS FAVOR INDEPENDENTS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — We shall favor the independent producer in every way possible; we shall buy our film service from producing companies who are not going into the motion picture exhibiting game," declared members of the Exhibitors Defense League in a resolution at the second day's session of an emergency convention here, called to fight a proposed national consolidation of motion picture producers and theater owners which, it is said, would result in a monopoly.

A uniform franchise which all exhibitors will be asked to sign was adopted at a meeting of motion picture distributors. Several large independent producers assured the exhibitors that they would cooperate in the fight to "save the motion picture industry from the monopolists."

## Commercial Crises

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## INCREASED BOSTON TAXES PROTESTED

Real Estate Men Ask Efficiency Measures Be Applied Before Raising New Revenue

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts —

Absolutely no attempt to raise additional revenue for the operation of the Boston city government should be countenanced before efficiency and curtailment measures have been applied at City Hall and it has been proven beyond a doubt that increased taxation is necessary, say officials of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, who are to meet the Mayor today at a public hearing in which the suggested plans of the Mayor's new-sources-of-revenue committee are to be considered.

The exchange has delegated a committee to cooperate with the Mayor in devising means of introducing into the municipal departments those modern business methods which make for economy and the maximum of service to the community, also to unqualifiedly oppose any further steps at the present time in the swelling of the taxes.

"If publishers would keep out of the spot market, that would do more than anything else to relieve the shortage," Charles C. Lane, of the New York Post, said. "They ought to stop bidding against each other. It would be difficult to remedy the situation by law, and if such an attempt were made, injustice to individual publishers would result."

### Methods Discussed

Frank P. Glass, until recently pres-

ident of the American Newspaper

Publishers Association, declared it

doubtful if the government can do

anything to relieve the situation.

"Limiting the size of papers entitled

to second-class rates would be in-

equitable, unjust and difficult of ap-

plication," he said. "The most practical

method would be government

limitation on consumption by a per-

centage decrease of each paper's nor-

mal consumption. But, of course,

would preserve the existing situa-

tion between rival papers, and prevent one

from overtaking the other."

Mr. Glass denied that advertising rates have increased beyond the in-

crease in production costs.

Restriction of size by means of postal rates would affect only the small percentage of a paper's circu-

lation which goes into the mails,

George McAneny of the New York

Times said. Much waste results from

the numerous afternoon editions, but

he explained that publishers are re-

ducing the number of street editions

wherever possible.

### Higher Rates Proposed

"Most newspapers are only charg-

ing half enough for advertising, that

is, they are giving advertisers double

space for their money. Newspapers

ought to cut down on space in every

possible way. The shortage is in

limited mill capacity rather than a

## RELIEF OF PAPER SHORTAGE SOUGHT

Publishers Discuss Methods at

Senate Committee Meeting—

Higher Advertising Rate Is

Advised — Control Opposed

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

—Because of the serious shortage of print paper, prominent publishers

who appeared before the Senate sub-

committee investigating the print

paper situation urged economy by

publishers, but did not favor limiting

the size of newspapers admitted to

second-class mailing privileges. This

it was said, would work injustice to

individual papers, and would control

only the small proportion of mail circu-

lation which is now being met by the

elimination of "want ads" in mail edi-

tions.

All of the witnesses agreed in deny-

ing that because advertising expenses

may be deducted from taxable excess

## REVERSAL URGED OF STEEL DECISION

Government Asks That Suit for Dissolution Be Reopened—Corporation Said to Be Committed in Restraint of Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of Justice moved yesterday to reopen the suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation. A petition was filed by the government with the Supreme Court of the United States asking for a rehearing of the case against the combine, which the court, in a recent decision, declared was not a trust within the meaning of the Sherman Act. The government's brief attacked the decision of the court on several grounds and urged its reversal.

In the petition filed yesterday by the Department of Justice it is contended that the Supreme Court made "oppression" on the part of the Steel corporation and not "illegality" per se in the test, and held that the result of the decision will materially restrict other decisions affecting the interpretation of the anti-trust laws. "The decision in this case," said the brief, "seems to go to the extent of denying the right to relief, notwithstanding a combination may be one of the nature and power prohibited by the anti-trust acts, if its conduct, though at times illegal, is not so at the time the bill is filed or thereafter. It is submitted that this is not in accord with the decisions of this court."

### Unlawful Combination

The government contended that if the Steel corporation was an unlawful combination in 1901, when it was formed, and in 1911, when the suit was brought, it is still a criminal combination; that the decision was not in reality rendered by a majority of the court; that the court's position that the mere size of a corporation does not constitute a violation of the anti-trust laws is untenable, and that the decision is in direct conflict with the action of the court last Monday in ordering the dissolution of the Read- ing Railroad Coal combine.

The decision attacked by the government was handed down on March 1 and affirmed decrees of the New Jersey courts. A significant feature of the decision is that two justices who were formerly affiliated with the Steel corporation did not participate in the finding, the decision being rendered by a 4-to-3 majority. The government's brief said in part:

"While this case has been argued twice, yet a sense of official duty, a belief that the principal point involved is really not decided by the majority opinion and would require a reversal, coupled with the belief of counsel that the effect of the decision is materially to change and restrict a number of recent opinions of this court construing the anti-trust statute and may seriously affect other cases still pending, as well as the future enforcement of those acts, has convinced counsel for the United States that their duty requires them most earnestly to ask for a rehearing."

### Important Point Omitted

"It is respectfully insisted that the opinion fails to discuss the question raised most strongly by counsel, i.e., that the corporation itself is a combination in restraint of trade. The opinion does hold that the corporation did not achieve a monopoly. That point arises, however, under the second section of the Sherman Act. The opinion does not decide the question raised under the first section, namely, that the corporation is a combination in restraint of trade. It moreover by inference appears to admit this."

Apparently, therefore, the opinion concedes that a crime was committed by the perpetrators of the Steel corporation. The criminal combination is permitted to continue, however.

"(A) Mere size is not a violation of law;

"(B) It did not achieve a 100 per cent monopoly;

"(C) It did not oppress competitors;

"(D) Several attorneys general failed to file suit;

"(E) Dissolution involves a risk of injury to the public interest.

Notwithstanding these considerations, we earnestly insist that a criminal combination should be not permitted to continue its suppression of competition between the constituent members of the combination. If this was a criminal combination in 1901 (and the opinion apparently concedes it), it was a criminal combination in 1911, and it is a criminal combination now. No criminal is exonerated from punishment because he makes a wise use of property so acquired, and no criminal combination should be exempted from the pains and penalties of the Sherman Act because after having achieved its unlawful ends it merely maintains the fruits of its illegal acts without seeking daily to commit new ones.

### Competitors Eliminated

The Steel corporation, therefore, is a combination of combinations by which directly or indirectly approximately 180 independent concerns were brought under one business control, thereby giving it not only the assets and business of that number of producers, but the advantage of their elimination from the field of competition. The control acquired over the branches of the industry to which the combinations particularly related, measured by the amount of production, extended in some instances from 80 per cent to 95 per cent of the entire output of the country, resulting in the immediate increase of prices, in some cases double, and in others treble, what they were before, yield-

ing large dividends upon greatly inflated capital.

"But it is urged that the company was not able to achieve monopoly alone, but did so by persuading its competitors to engage in monopoly through pools, associations, Gary dinners and the like, which were transient efforts, and abandoned because found futile, and which will not be resumed."

"The fact that it could 'persuade' its competitors to enter into the illegal combinations is a most pregnant evidence of power. With the Carnegie group, the Morgan group, the Moore and Reid group and Gates and Gary group all combined in one holding company—the Steel corporation—and thus pooling the several competitive corporations under the dominance of one price-fixing power, is it remarkable that the uncombined units should have welcomed any system that would keep down a conflict of prices with the enormous financial strength of the holding company?

"That these different pools were abandoned, is no evidence of an abandonment of the purpose for which they were inaugurated, or of the discontinuance of the uniform price maintenance which was their object.

"The evidence in this case is that their purpose was to maintain prices. The evidence is that, though discontinued as to formal existence, the 'education' they gave has been so effective that, although the pools, etc., are no longer kept up, the results are continuing in the maintenance of prices and the want of competition in the matter of prices which the opinions recognize as continuing.

"But the one thing which stands out is the nature of the Steel corporation as a combination. It is confessedly not the growth of an industry: (A) it is not an industry; (B) it is not a steel manufacturer; (C) it is confessedly a pool of certain competitive industrial integrated units; (D) it pools the sale and distribution of the products of these otherwise competitive plants and controls the extent of their aggregate and relative production; (E) it suppresses competition between from 40 to 50 per cent of the steel producers."

## OVERALL MOVEMENT TEACHES ECONOMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—"From all over the country evidence comes in that the overall movement is teaching people economy," said the Rev. John W. Ham, of the Baptist Tabernacle, and a leader in the 'don the denims' movement. "Clothing dealers may charge \$100 a suit if they please," said he, "but that does not affect the man who will not pay it; and yet can clothe himself comfortably. It is a noteworthy fact that clothing prices are tumbling. This movement has brought home to the consumer that, after all, the situation largely is in his own hands. High prices cannot affect him, if he will not pay them, and there is always a way not to pay the high prices. The overall method is a striking example of how a man can dress comfortably and cheaply, if he is willing to. He also can have his old clothes worked over and made presentable. I am told by tailors of this city that most of their work these days is repairing clothing for wear that in the old days would have been discarded."

### Mail Carriers Wear Overalls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Permission for letter carriers of this city to wear overalls has been obtained from the Post Office Department in Washington. More than 200 members of the Atlanta post office, it is said, are already members of the Atlanta Overall Club.

## GOMPERS MESSAGE ON POLITICAL AIM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The reading of a declaration of Labor's political purposes, written by Samuel Gompers, will constitute a special order of business at the first meetings of 40,000 local unions in the United States, having 4,000,000 members, the American Federation of Labor announced yesterday.

Mr. Theodore said that the Labor claims of Labor are as old as the human race," says the letter, signed by Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and James O'Connell, campaign executive committee in which the request for simultaneous reading is made. "Denied by tyrants, attacked by sword and cannon, crushed by misery and desolation, they now rise in the majesty of power born of the unity and solidarity of four-and-a-half million workers of our federation, who have had the courage to proclaim their rights and to demand justice from the society Labor has long and faithfully served."

## CAMPAIGN FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The proposed amendment to the Michigan Constitution which would require all children to attend public schools, and which bears the indorsement of more than 100,000 voters, will come up at the November election.

Although the Wayne County Civic Association, sponsor of the movement, is conducting its campaign under the slogan, "One flag, one language, one school," and expressly disclaims any intention to discriminate against any religious belief, the Rev. Michael Gallagher, Roman Catholic Bishop of Detroit, is heading an active speaking campaign against the amendment and in behalf of the parochial school system.

## PROFIT ON MEAT AT 12 CENTS A POUND

Other Proofs of Benefits From Nationalization of Industries by Labor Government of Queensland Are Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In Queensland, where the Labor Party has a majority in both Legislative Council and Assembly, with a Governor who is also a Labor man, meat is sold in government shops for as low as 12 cents a pound, and even at such low rates the government made a profit in these shops last year of £35,000.

Other concrete proofs of the benefits being reaped by the people of Queensland, through the laws passed by their Labor government were cited by E. G. Theodore, acting Premier of Queensland, in the second part of an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The government has not yet been able to establish a sufficient number of meat shops to handle all the trade, although it has distributed this year about 15,000 tons of meat. In the government shops brisket beef sells for 12 cents, sirloin for 16 and 18, tenderloin for 18 and 20, and mutton for from 12 to 20. The private shops are allowed to add not more than 6 cents a pound to these prices. So far, the private shops continue to be necessary, because the government cannot meet the full demand. But Mr. Theodore made it plain that the government intended to go on until it had monopolized the meat sales, for the benefit of the buyers.

Mr. Theodore said that milk sold in Queensland for about 10 cents a quart, but that it should be much cheaper, and would be when wasteful overlapping of distribution methods was removed. The same was true of bread and other commodities which remained higher than necessary because of waste due to competition.

The fish industry had been nationalized, the government controlling catch, marketing, storage and distribution. Sea mullet, a popular edible, retailed at 10 cents a pound, and rarer kinds of fish, such as snapper, brought 20 cents.

The state sells sugar to the Commonwealth of Australia, which refines it and sells it at a retail price of 9 cents.

The policy of nationalization was being carried out very extensively. The railroads had been nationalized before Labor came into control. The government now aimed to extend nationalization generally. Trolley service, electric light, and gas were practically all owned by the municipal authorities now, and the government had begun to nationalize a number of state enterprises, such as cattle stations or ranches, retail meat markets in the principal towns, saw mills, coal mines and all kinds of insurance. All savings banks were owned by the government, and nationalization was beginning to cover produce agencies, sugar mills, treatment of sugar cane and metallurgical works. The government was about to nationalize iron and steel works. The nationalized industries were conducted profitably, gave employment under model conditions and kept commodities at reasonable prices.

For finances the government depends upon three chief sources of supply. Chief dependence is fixed upon the direct income tax, which is graduated so as to make the principal burden fall upon the wealthier classes. There is a land tax which is progressive, and the incidence of which falls with the greatest severity upon the large land owners, and with special severity upon those whose land is not in use. The third source of funds is what Mr. Theodore described as a "stiff" succession duties tax.

Recently an anti-prrofiteering law has been passed. This gives plenary power to special tribunal to investigate all matters pertaining to prices, hoarding, and profiteering, to regulate prices, and issue orders on hoarding. This law was working out very effectively.

Mr. Theodore said that the Labor Government had completely reformed the system of free education, so that now the worker's child obtained practically the same advantages as the children of more favored parents in secondary and higher education.

There was no alienation of land. Freehold crown lands were not sold, only leased. School teachers were government servants, and all public servants, including the teachers and

the police, had their own unions and made their own agreements on salaries and commissions, with the government. These agreements were registered as awards in the arbitration court.

There was a fair rents court with power to fix rents, under which the landlords could not increase rents without a court order. In order to offset any inclination to decrease building as a lever against such laws, the government has undertaken the work of erecting homes for workers.

## CALL FOR A NEW NATIONAL PARTY

Committee of Forty-Eight Will Hold Convention in Chicago in July, Simultaneously With Labor Party and Veterans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"A new national party representing the needs and hopes of average American men and women," to conduct an aggressive campaign "against both the reactionary old parties and in support of a constructive program of economic, social and political progress," will be formed at the national convention of the Committee of Forty-Eight, which will be held in Chicago beginning on July 10.

The American Labor Party and the World War Veterans will hold their conventions in Chicago at the same time. The three conventions are distinct, but their memberships are closely sympathetic.

Those who favor a new party believe that America is now "witnessing a silent and ominous revolution in our economic life," that the country's tillers of the soil are so discouraged that thousands of them are leaving the farms or curtailing production to such an extent that the nation's food supply is menaced, and that at the same time large quantities of food are held in storage or destroyed in order that higher prices may be exacted. They believe the railroads' mismanagement under private ownership to be partly responsible, also the effort to fix a legal status for Labor, denying it the right to strike for higher wages, at the same time that profits are legally guaranteed to Capital.

Asserting that in the name of patriotism attempts have been made to fasten upon the people "a degrading economic and political slavery," the call to the convention concludes: "Who will lead us in reorganizing and reasserting the American will to independence? It has become clearer with every situation that the old parties cannot do it; that they are but rival lackeys to great monopolies; that they are bankrupt of democratic purpose and have made their peace with a treasonable reaction. No matter which of these two parties wins, the people lose; no matter which of them captures office it will be to do the bidding of the interests that filled its campaign coffers and paid for its publicity.

"The time has come for lovers of the real America to organize themselves anew, to inaugurate another such period of resolute construction as four generations ago raised Jefferson and the once American Democratic Party to power, and two generations since raised to power Lincoln and the once American Republican Party. Once again, constitutional liberties and representative government are threatened, and the call goes out for a new political party to restore to America constitutional rights through which the government shall be made responsive to the will of the people."

SENATOR HARDING LEADING COLUMBUS, Ohio—Additional returns from Tuesday's presidential preference primary election in Ohio gave Senator Warren G. Harding a lead of almost 10,000 votes over Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood. The vote from 4677 out of a total of 5882 precincts in the State gave Harding 102,762, and Wood 92,976.

RECENTLY AN ANTI-PRROFITEERING LAW HAS BEEN PASSED. THIS GIVES PLENARY POWER TO SPECIAL TRIBUNAL TO INVESTIGATE ALL MATTERS PERTAINING TO PRICES, HOARDING, AND PROFITEERING, TO REGULATE PRICES, AND ISSUE ORDERS ON HOARDING. THIS LAW WAS WORKING OUT VERY EFFECTIVELY.

MR. THEODORE SAID THAT THE LABOR GOVERNMENT HAD COMPLETELY REFORMED THE SYSTEM OF FREE EDUCATION, SO THAT NOW THE WORKER'S CHILD OBTAINED PRACTICALLY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS THE CHILDREN OF MORE FAVORED PARENTS IN SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

THESE WERE NO ALIENATIONS OF LAND. FREEHOLD CROWN LANDS WERE NOT SOLD, ONLY LEASED. SCHOOL TEACHERS WERE GOVERNMENT SERVANTS, AND ALL PUBLIC SERVANTS, INCLUDING THE TEACHERS AND

## Why Wear Overalls

When your old clothes can be renewed by Cleaning or Dyeing and save buying new

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## LABOR POLICY IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Start to Be Made By Abolishing "Useless Paraphernalia" of the State Governor and Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—John Storey, leader of the New South Wales Parliamentary Labor Party, unfolded his policy at Balmain, a suburb of Sydney, in preparation for the coming state elections.

He said that while expanding developmental and reproductive expenditure, Labor proposed to top off waste and extravagance in every possible direction. A start would be made by abolishing the "useless paraphernalia" of the state Governor and the nominee Legislative Council.

Mr. Storey continued: "The only

up, and shorter railway communication effected with Brisbane. The hydro-electric potentialities of the State will be utilized and new manufacturing centers north and south of Sydney established.

### Water to Be Conserved

"Water will be conserved at sites approved by government engineers. A board to build and maintain main public highways will be established, together with subsidiary boards for those of less importance. The Labor 'silo' program will be completed and hopper wagons provided for farmers."

Mr. Storey continued: "The only

limit to our public works policy will be the supply of labor. Immediate steps will be taken to nationalize monopolies, the arteries of trade and commerce, such as the coastal steamship and ferry services, banking and insurance and public light and power services.

Every possible inducement

will be offered to employees to submit devices for insuring greater efficiency and economy in the undertakings in which they are engaged."

With respect to the I. W. W. prisoners Mr. Storey said that an impartial tribunal would be appointed, if Labor attained power, to rehear the case. But the men would not be liberated until their innocence had been made clear.

P. C. Evans, formerly secretary of the Australian Labor Party, says that the present party no longer represents the movement. An "irresponsible, arrogant, intolerant oligarchy" would be, he declared, one of the worst

that could

## BRITAIN WATCHES LABOR PARTY GROW

Trade Unionists, Hoping to Achieve Ideals Through Parliamentary Channels, Are Beginning to Enter Political Fold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England—Quite unconsciously the press and the politicians are assisting the Labor Party to gather the Trade Unionists into the political fold by directing attention to the fact that many planks in their industrial platform could quite as properly be made subjects for discussion and achievement in Parliament; that what can be accomplished peacefully and without dislocation of industry through parliamentary channels, in contradistinction to the method of direct action through the use of the strike weapon, should be attempted that way. This is precisely what the advanced men in the British Trade Union movement have been saying for the past 30 years or more. It was in 1887 that James Keir Hardie, attending the Trade Union Congress for the first time, representing a small body of Ayrshire miners, struck a new note by calling upon Trade Unionists to definitely sever their connection with the orthodox political parties, by which the workmen were constantly being "fooled and betrayed," and to form an independent working-class party of their own.

It is recorded that he made very little impression upon the congress, the dominating figures of which were themselves Members of Parliament, returned under the auspices of the Liberal Party and responsible to the Liberal Whips. The parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress violently opposed every effort to formulate a scheme which would embrace in its constitution Trade Unions, Trades Councils, Cooperative and Socialist Societies; and even when the Labor Representation Committee was finally formed in 1900 as the result of pressure from the rank and file, their representatives had little faith in the proposals and attached little importance to them.

### Changes Made Recently

It is doubtful even if up to the last congress, when a number of changes were made and fresh personnel was installed, whether the majority of the parliamentary committee were really strong supporters of the Labor Party. And it is but a matter of a very few years ago that the cry of "no politics in the unions" reverberated through the Trade Union branch or lodge meetings, echoed and supported by every section of the press. There was, so it was argued, no connection between politics and industrial organizations. The Trade Union movement would be rent in twain by the divisions that must inevitably arise within its own ranks. There is a striking similarity in the conflict at present raging between the industrialists and the constitutionalists as there was in the conflict between the supporters of an independent political Labor Party and the pure Trade Unionists.

It is a strange commentary to find that within a few fleeting years the "advanced young men," the leaders who have built up a Labor Party and brought it to a position which has to be considered in the political scheme of things, and who were regarded as the "irresponsible" hotheads, are to-day denounced as being "back numbers" and generally brakes on the wheels of progress. Strange, too, is the changed attitude of the press toward these political enthusiasts of 15 years or so ago.

### Press Cannot Help Itself

The press cannot help itself; it is powerless in the matter. Nearly 7,000,000 organized workers are debating among themselves not whether they ought to favor a working class political party or continue to support one or other of the two historic parties, but whether, in an endeavor to attain their ideals, to improve their standard of living, the better course to pursue is through parliamentary channels or by threatening to stop the wheels of industry. The press, rightly, points to the former method, although it omits to notice the fact that, even when the worker has been persuaded to look to politics and constitutionalism, there still remains the further question, which party will support his demands?

The strike weapon has been suggested and threatened to force matters to a head in regard to a number of grievances that were never even dreamed of five years ago; as, for instance to compel the government to in-

## MADRID DEDICATES HALL TO CERVANTES

Opened by King, It Is Devoted to Permanent Exhibition of All Known Editions of Cervantes' Romance of Don Quixote

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Few civic events in recent times have been more interesting, and in the best sense valuable, than the opening of the new Cervantes room, or "Sala de Cervantes" in the Biblioteca Nacional. The King, by his own special desire and upon his own initiative, took the leading part in the ceremony. The National Library, which is also a museum, occupies a prominent situation in the Recoletos, being marvelously embellished by statuary and other adornments, and equipped with a most comprehensive collection of Spanish literature ancient and modern, as well as newspapers all superbly filed and arranged along iron galleries on the most up-to-date system. Spain has indeed reason to be very proud of her library, and visitors would do well not to neglect it as a capital point of interest. They will find that the collection of Spanish plays, for instance, is wonderfully complete.

### A Complete Collection

In this Biblioteca, a new hall of handsome proportions and chaste decorations has been devoted to the permanent exhibition of copies of all the known editions of Cervantes' "Don Quixote," and to a few kindred relics. The idea of making this highly desirable collection and display was due in the first instance to the eminent Don Marcelino Menendez y Pelayo. He worked enthusiastically upon it for some time, and now after vast labor, an exhaustive search in Spain and other parts of the world, and the generous cooperation of lovers of the work of Cervantes in many places, the collection is as complete as it is likely to be. In fact, out of 800 editions of "Don Quixote" that are known to have been published in different parts of the world and at different times, no fewer than 648 have been gathered in the Biblioteca.

The director of the Biblioteca, Don Francis Rodriguez Marin, furnishes some interesting facts concerning the various Cervantes editions. He says that at the last census (as it might be termed) of these editions, which was made in 1916 by Mr. Martin del Rio, it was ascertained that there were 637, including the abridged editions. These were distributed according to languages as follows: Castilian, 252; French, 121; English, 115; German, 49; Dutch, 22; Italian, 19; Swedish, 10; Russian, 10; Portuguese, 6; Polish, 6; Hungarian, 5; Catalan, 3; Greek, 3; Danish, 3; Bohemian, 1; Croatian, 1; Hindustani, 1; and Polyglot, 1. Since this census was made, many other editions have been discovered and acquired, so that the total number now reaches 648. One of the editions recently acquired is a Norwegian one, while another is Hebrew-German, the gift of Dr. Yahuda. Two other editions are in Japanese, and are the gift of a patriotic, generous and cultured Spaniard, Don Juan Cebrian of San Francisco, California, where there stands today what even Madrid does not possess—a splendid and impressive monument to Cervantes, erected at Don Juan Cebrian and his friend Mr. Molera's expense.

It might be added that when Don Marcelino Menendez y Pelayo first thought of exhibiting this Sala de Cervantes, only 500 editions of the famous work could be traced. In an adjoining room are copies of some special and curious editions of Cervantes, such as those in Castilian illustrated by Dimenzo Aranda, Moreno Carbonero, Balleca, Castillo and Ricardo Marin. The last edition was prepared by Rodriguez Marin, the director of the Biblioteca.

This is one feature of the new national Cervantes exhibition, but remarkable as it is, it is not that which first strikes the attention of those who enter this hall. Inevitably the gaze is attracted to the fine new paintings that adorn the wall, the wonderful work of Anthony Munoz Degrain, and, in one or two cases, that of his pupil,

"When you ask me now to reduce your week from 48 hours to 44 I want you to remember that as far as it applies to shipbuilding we have to consider what would be the effect on production. The government must build ships on a commercial basis. There is no question of profiteering in this. Whatever profits are made go into the Treasury. The ships are used for the benefit of Australia, and they are as much your ships as anyone else's in Australia. If the shipbuilding agreement is to be reviewed—if the government is to go on building ships—it will only be upon the distinct understanding that every man in the industry does his best."

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"Good Shoes are an Economy"

Flora Castillo. This veteran and highly distinguished artist was long ago inspired with the idea of producing some great works illustrating scenes from Don Quixote. He had painted eight of them when he heard of the intention of Menendez y Pelayo to establish this Sala de Cervantes, and it at once occurred to him that his work might be taken for the adornment of the new hall.

But eight pictures were not enough for such a purpose, though the authorities cordially welcomed the idea. Anthony Munoz Degrain then set enthusiastically to work, fired by his subject to the most splendid effort; with the result that now that the new Sala is completed and thrown open to the people, there are 20 of these pictures on the walls. "Cervantes writing the dedication of his work to the Count de Lemos;" "The Adventure of the Lion's Cage;" "Don Quixote in the House of the Dukes," and "Beginning of the Adventure of the Windmills" are a few of the subjects of these impressive works. Along with these 20 pictures are two others, also Cervantes subjects, painted by a pupil of Degrain, Senvalte de Castillo. It has only to be added that the artist has made a free gift of all this splendid work to the Biblioteca Nacional.

### The Royal Decree

The ceremony of declaring the Sala was short but interesting. Don Alfonso, the Queen, the Queen Mother, Dona Maria Cristina, the Infanta Isabel, were present; Prince Pio de Saboya, the Marques de la Torrencia and the Marques de Castell Rodrigo being included in the royal party. Various dignitaries present included the former Prime Minister, Anthony Maura and Edward Dato, the Marques de Laurencian, director of the Academy of History, Mr. Rodriguez Carracido, rector of the University; Mr. Poggio, director of Primary Education, Alcala Galiano, representing the Association of Painters and Sculptors.

Don Natalio Rivas gave an account to the King of the history of the scheme for founding this Sala, remarking specially upon the pictures of Munoz Degrain, whose old age, he said, was made glorious like that of Francisco Goya. "So now your Majesty sees," he said, "how this Sala twice honored, first by its books and then by its pictures." He then read a royal decree, that day signed by the King, in which it was made compulsory that henceforth a quarter of an hour should be devoted daily in all the national schools to the reading of Don Quixote, such reading to be accompanied by suitable explanation by the teachers. The decree also provided for the immediate establishment of a commission, composed of the director of the Biblioteca Nacional, a member of the Royal Spanish Academy, and the professor of literature in the University of Madrid, charged to prepare immediately for publication an abbreviated edition of "Don Quixote" for this daily reading in the 28,000 national schools.

This announcement was followed by the bestowal of the Grand Cross of Alfonso XII on Don Anthony Munoz Degrain. His Majesty had taken care to bring the insignia of the order with him, and, producing it, immediately delivered it to Anthony Degrain, conversing with him for some time. The royal party then proceeded to a minute inspection of the pictures and rare editions.

**BANK OF EGYPT FOUNDED**  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
CAIRO, Egypt—At last, after many years of proposals and schemes an Egyptian bank, under the title of the Bank of Egypt, is to be started. The capital of £80,000 is certainly extremely modest, and will not permit any very large dealings in its early days. On this account the native press was obviously disappointed, especially as a £1,000,000 capital was the original proposal. If, however, it tends to make the Egyptians trust each other and, more important, proves them to be trustworthy, it will be a most useful piece-work.

Mr. Hughes said whatever provision the shipbuilding agreement made in regard to the increased cost of living it would be binding on the government. He believed in shorter hours and had always been in favor of good conditions for the people who did the work of the world. He was entirely in sympathy with the worker having a shorter week but of course the work had to be done.

"When you ask me now to reduce your week from 48 hours to 44 I want you to remember that as far as it applies to shipbuilding we have to consider what would be the effect on production. The government must build ships on a commercial basis. There is no question of profiteering in this. Whatever profits are made go into the Treasury. The ships are used for the benefit of Australia, and they are as much your ships as anyone else's in Australia. If the shipbuilding agreement is to be reviewed—if the government is to go on building ships—it will only be upon the distinct understanding that every man in the industry does his best."

## MOTOR NOVELTIES AT OLYMPIA SHOW

Unique Motor Boat and Stationary Engine Exhibition in London Show Industry Is Freed From Danger of Stagnation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The historic hall of Olympia once again glittered with the finished products of the world's factories on the occasion of the recent International Motor Boat and Marine and Stationary Engine Exhibition. The sailor and the yachtsman have the capacity for transforming everything they touch on shore into the likeness of the things that belong to the sea. While there were many exhibits at Olympia that were reminiscent of the lathe and the humongous workshop, the sailor and the yachtsman, and the boatbuilder undeniably dominated the general scene. Fresh varnish, of course, was obvious, but visitors sniffed for the accompanying scent of the salt, and amid those varied craft caught fleeting visions of the sunlit sea, broad inland waters, and up-river shade. One almost expected at times that those resplendent craft would begin to rock on the incoming tide.

### Anything and Everything

Here displayed, under a blaze of light that even Olympia has not equalled, broken here and there with the heavier exhibits of marine engine sets, were dumpy dinghys, and graceful canoes, lordly launches with luxurious limousine cabins, "knock down" boats for amateurs to build, commercial cruisers and shallow water launches, disappearing propellers, and auxiliary engine sets for small boats, anything and everything longshoremen and rivermen could desire.

With the exceptions of aeroplane and car sets, there were engines for almost every conceivable purpose to which the internal combustion engine has been adapted, ranging from 2 to 1000 horse power. Little detachable 2 horse power sets for attaching to a punt or dinghy were staged cheek by jowl with complete ship's engines. Electric generating sets for yachts, boat-houses, garages, or houses, to run on petrol, paraffin, or gas, jostled the smaller gear of the motor boat world—the flags, capstans, brass work, anchors, telephones, propellers, plugs, latches and tools. It was a veritable hall of delight for everyone interested in the practical life of the sea or the river.

### A Patent Plywood

One of the largest and most interesting exhibits was that of the famous Thornycroft firm. A complete 45-ft. motor cruiser of the sea-going type, with 70 h. p. Thornycroft engine was shown. Credited with a speed of 12½ knots, it has a beam of 8 ft. 9 in., a draft of 2 ft. 7½ in., and a tank capacity of 65 gallons. The saloon is roomy and beautifully paneled. A 28 ft. lifeboat to carry 40 persons was also shown on this stand. Vickers Ltd. staged another interesting exhibit in three motor launches built by Saunders—the famous racing yacht builders—and all fitted with Wolseley engines. The 30 ft. boat accommodates 11 persons, and has a 32 h. p. 6-cylinder engine, the 25 ft. with 18 h. p. carries

eight persons, and the 18 ft. with 7 h. p. six persons.

An interesting feature of these boats is the construction of the hull. This is in five pieces of "Consuta," a patent plywood of great strength, the component layers being sewn together after cementing. The plywood is then filled and varnished, giving a clean, smooth surface impervious to water and atmospheric changes. Racing boats and air craft gondolas constructed on this system give immense strength combined with lightness.

### "Knockdown" Boats

The "Knock Down" boats of the K. D. Boat & Engine Company of Scarborough attracted considerable attention. The "knock down" system of preparing boats in standard sections to be erected by the purchaser is well known, but the range and quality of this firm's goods were generally admired by exhibition visitors. The makers claim that their smaller boats, at least, can be built up by any amateur in a few hours, and they certainly show considerable economy when compared with the cost of the finished craft. The most luxurious of the launches in the exhibition was the 20-foot Betty, shown by Frank Beves, Ltd., of Portsmouth. It was fitted with a 12-15 horsepower American Kermath engine and a black limousine type cabin. The latter was detachable, fitted with curtained windows, and electric lights, and it copied advanced car body practice down to details. It certainly reminded one more of the road than the water.

### A Torpedoing Motor Boat

Messrs. Short Bros., the seaplane and aircraft firm, staged a 30 ft. motor cruiser, a well-fitted little craft with a 16-20 h. p. engine starting on petrol and running on paraffin. An electric canoe, a yacht tender, and an 11 ft. sailing dinghy formed part of this interesting exhibit. Before concluding this brief survey of the boats proper, the "attraction" of the exhibition ought to be mentioned. This was the C. M. B. 4 which torpedoed battleships of the Bolsheviks in the Baltic.

While lacking the picturesque features of the boats, the engines were full of interest, spiced with no little novelty. The Wolseley marine engines were shown in several types ranging from 7 to 60 h. p., both four and six cylinders. The Austin Motor Company staged a number of generating sets suitable for yachts and houses. Of the larger engines Messrs. Beardmore exhibited a single cylinder unit of their

500 h. p. four-cylinder engine suitable for heavy trawlers, also a 120 h. p. four-cylinder reversible set.

### Engines for Barges

Of the smaller engines the Evinrude outboard set was in evidence on several stands. They are made in single or twin cylinder patterns, both reversible. The Knight is another useful outboard set, made in 2½ and 5 h. p. sizes, and being readily detachable can be moved from one boat to another. The new British set of this type—the Watermoto—attracted considerable attention. It is made in two sizes, 3-4 h. p. and 2-3 h. p. The latter sells at £40. A unique detachable set for barges, staged by the Evinrude Motor Company, ought not to be omitted. This has a 16-20 h. p. four-cylinder engine, and the propeller is driven through bevel gearing from a vertical shaft within the tiller column, so that when the latter turns, the propeller turns also, facilitating steering. In addition to this, the propeller can be moved when necessary up and down the shaft. The whole set sells at £400. The firm of Jones, Burton & Co. staged a section of the stern of a barge showing the method of installing a 12 h. p. Robey semi-Diesel engine, with Caledonia reversing gear.

### A Duplex Propeller

Of the many and varied accessories on exhibition two were outstanding. The Bamford-Duplex propeller is designed to eliminate the light load troubles of motors using paraffin and heavy fuels. It is extremely simple, the working parts consisting of a "spider," four blades, a boss in two pieces, and a locking screw. The angle of the blades can be altered at will, and as the blades work slightly against each other in the neutral position, the engine always has a load. Thus, by the operation of a single lever, and with the engine running at about normal speed, the propellers can be moved to give any speed from full speed ahead through neutral to full speed astern. The advantages of this system will be obvious to all motor boatmen who work in crowded waters or at slow speeds. The McGuire hollow spar was developed during the war in connection with the spars of aeroplanes, and is formed of two or three plywood fashioned into hollow spars either round, oval, pear-shaped, or taper. It has proved both lighter and stronger than bamboo, and as it can be made in almost any shape or size, is adaptable to a variety of uses. Tent poles, in the shape of smart walking sticks weighing only 8 oz. were shown, and hollow sculls of astonishing lightness.

To sum up briefly, the exhibition was unique in the fact that it was the first of its kind held in Britain in which the space was allotted completely to motor boats and marine and stationary engines. The whole exhibition gave evidence of thoroughness, and contained a good proportion of very highly evolved workmanship, with a sufficient sprinkling of novelties to prove that the development of the marine engine and the motor boat is in no danger of stagnation.

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## FARMING AS SOURCE OF TZECH WEALTH

Tzecho-Slovakia Is Said to Possess Developed System of Agriculture and to Hold a Leading Place in Sugar Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—The Tzecho-Slovak Republic possesses a highly developed system of agriculture—in which respect it compares most favorably with other European states; and there are special branches of agricultural industry in which Tzecho-Slovakia is preeminent. Thus it occupies the foremost place in the sugar industry. The Hana region of Moravia and the south of Slovakia contains some of the best and most fertile soil in Europe. Agriculture is thus able to satisfy the greater part of home requirements, and in fact many products—such as oats and barley, can be exported. However, it must not be forgotten that during the five years of war, agriculture necessarily passed through a critical period, and the total result of recent harvests may not, therefore, compare favorably with those of pre-war seasons.

In the Bohemian crownlands (Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia) the total area producing wheat in 1914 was 362,382 hectares, and the total yield 6,406,690 metric quintals; rye, 810,634 hectares with a yield of 13,089,424 quintals. The average yield per hectare in 1914 was 17.7 quintals wheat and 16.1 quintals rye, in 1919 10.7 quintals wheat, and 10.4 quintals rye. In 1919 the total area producing wheat was 360,450 hectares, rye 738,065 hectares, producing barley 463,709 hectares, and the average yield of all kinds of grain was 12.5 quintals per hectare.

### Sugar Output

Sugar beet, of which 97 per cent of the cultivation in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire was confined to territory at present forming part of Tzecho-Slovakia, is a very important Tzecho-Slovak agricultural product, and the sugar industry is the most important food industry of the new state, both as regards output and exports. The largest sugar-producing country in the world is Germany; Tzecho-Slovakia comes next (the amount produced by Russia is possibly greater, but cannot now be ascertained) with the annual production of about 12,000,000 metric quintals.

The Tzecho-Slovak sugar factories produced in the period 1913-14, 12,151,048 quintals sugar from 77,929,000 quintals beets, and of this amount 6,636,000 quintals were exported. The total area producing sugar beet this year was 247,356 hectares. At present, although the production has fallen about 60 per cent as compared with 1914, Tzecho-Slovakia is still the only country in Europe which is able to supply other countries with any considerable quantity of its sugar surplus.

Out of 168 starch manufacturers which were in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, 159 are in Tzecho-Slovakia. This industry produces annually about 216,000 quintals starch and 58,000 quintals dextrin, of which quantity two-thirds of starch and one-third of dextrin are exported.

In 1910, the lands now comprising Tzecho-Slovakia possessed 4,500,000 head of cattle (England at the same time 12,000,000) and 767,000 horses (England 3,200,000), but the war greatly reduced the amount of live stock. As to the statistics of 1918, the number of cattle dropped by 37.5 per cent, horses by 30.25, and pigs by 56.50 per cent, as compared with the figures of 1910.

In 1910, there were 49.8 head of horned cattle per 1 kilometer of productive area (in England 45, in France 31, 9 horses (England 8, France 7), goats 855 (France 3), sheep 57 (France 30, England 120), pigs 29.5 (France 15, England 14).

### Dairy Farming

Important branches of Tzecho-Slovak agriculture are also represented by dairy farming and fruit and vegetable growing. Both fruit and vegetables are exported especially to Austria (Vienna) and Germany. Tzecho-Slovakia produces large quantities of butter in its industrial and cooperative dairies. These dairies, which are to be found throughout the country (every village in the fertile district has its own dairy), collect the milk from the farms, separate the cream with centrifugal apparatus, insure its proper maturing in special rooms, and thus secure butter of excellent quality. In Tzecho-Slovakia, as elsewhere, there has naturally been a decrease in this production since 1914.

The absence of the farmers from their fields for over four years has made itself felt, and the women, children and old men have only incompletely replaced the mobilized men. The requisition of the cattle, as well as the lack of artificial fertilizers and the labor shortage have had an adverse influence on production, which decreased considerably just at the time when need was becoming greater. Hence the necessity for recourse to imported provisions of a kind which Tzecho-Slovakia had hitherto produced for herself. At present, all efforts must be concentrated on the task of regaining and, if possible, raising the pre-war level of production in agriculture, the production today being inadequate for home requirements. Although the insufficiently tilled and manured fields will require a more or less lengthy period in which to recuperate, it is essential that the effort should eventually restore Tzecho-Slovak agriculture to its former prosperity.

### Need to Organize

The means employed to gain this end, must not, however, be left to chance. Private initiative must be guided and advised. A program must be drawn up. The situation must first be impartially and thoroughly ex-

amined with a view to detecting the faults in the present system and must, as much as possible, take advantage of the results of systematic research. The country must be organized so that Tzecho-Slovakia export its produce and become rich. Individual progress must be supplemented and increased by a system of collective instruction of which advantage will be taken. It is well to increase the area of land under cultivation, but it is more important to choose for each field the crop best suited for it, to prepare the soil by methodical tillage, and improve it by suitable fertilizers. This policy will achieve a greater yield with less trouble and often less expense.

The improvement of products by a strict selection of seeds and stock is to be attained according to a program supervised and promoted by the state.

### Place in World Market

Live-stock societies, dairy societies, cooperative associations for the purchase of fertilizers, machinery, tractors and agricultural schools are to be encouraged and subsidized more liberally than in the past. Agricultural education must also be improved. The curriculum of rural primary schools must be arranged with a view to its own people being retained on the land and to developing in them a natural bent which in many cases only requires encouragement to become a vocation. Tzecho-Slovakia, by following this plan, will regain its creditable pre-war position in the world market.

The forest wealth in Tzecho-Slovakia is enormous and the state possesses 4,014,803 hectares of forest, 3,090,586 hectares being covered with pine. An annual output of about 15,452,930 cubic meters of pine and fir, the most valuable timber for industrial purposes, may be reckoned upon. Tzecho-Slovakia contains 4420 saw mills, and if all the timber is prepared at home and exported in a partially or completely manufactured state, it will produce considerable revenues. Tzecho-Slovak forestry can thus be made a source of wealth to the republic.

## LABOR LEADER AND ANGLICAN CHURCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—An extraordinary development, which has been viewed with surprise by conservatives—industrial, economic and religious—has been the invitation to Frank Anstey to lecture in the Chapter House, Melbourne. The selection of a radical Labor leader as a speaker in a stronghold of the Anglican Church marks a new stage in the relations of church and Labor.

Mr. Anstey, who is a member of the House of Representatives, is one of the most thoughtful, while at the same time most picturesque and fearless Labor officials. Moreover he has a very keen sense of humor.

He declared that the church had closed its doors in the old days of Kanaka slavery against a clergyman who opposed the condition, and now that the working class party had arisen the church turned round and called the workers irreligious. Continuing, Mr. Anstey said:

"The masses have cried out for help in the darkness and there has been no one to give it to them. Their only salvation, then and now, is in themselves and their own class. He who calls upon the masses to tolerate the abhorrent conditions under which they are suffering in the hope that they will get something better hereafter is simply an upholder of those conditions.

"Every day the balloon is rising higher and higher, higher prices are followed by higher wages, and higher wages by higher prices. This cannot go on indefinitely. The world is heading for social chaos and it cannot avoid it. The majority of working men are neither Bolsheviks nor extremists. They do not know the fundamentals of a Soviet Government, but they are determined that their standard of life will not be reduced."

That Mr. Anstey represented the feeling of a large section of intelligent Labor men was shown in a remark made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by a speaker who would commonly be classed as extremist. "Revolution is coming," he said, "and I am sorry for it, but I see no other way. The one thing which the Labor Party lacks at present is the vision of the spiritual. It must be the spiritual side of its efforts."

## SWEDEN MAY JOIN RESEARCH COUNCIL

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The International Research Council has invited the Academy of Natural Science to enter into this association for scientific purposes on behalf of Sweden. The by-laws imply that the association intends to include most countries which have been at war with the Central Powers of Europe and also those countries which remained neutral. The Academy of Natural Science, which is a member of the International Academic Association, an association of learned societies which was founded in the year 1899, has decided to join the new association, hoping thereby, in league with other countries, to assist, little by little, in making scientific cooperation again wholly international. The International Research Council is an association and not a learned society. Membership in it involves a certain financial outlay which will probably increase as time goes on. The academy has petitioned the government for authority to permit it to join the association as representing Sweden.

## COOPERATION GAINS GROUND IN EUROPE

Evidence Accumulating From Different Countries of the Increasing Cooperative Activity Going on in Various Parts

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The hope of Prof. Charles Gide of the University of Paris, that "if this war has been the deluge, may the cooperative movement be the ark. May it reconquer the world, and all races, whether they be white, yellow or black, in the united task of preparing for humanity a future that will be better than the past," would seem to rapidly nearing its fulfillment; to judge, at least, from the evidence which is accumulating at the headquarters of the British Cooperative Movement, here in Manchester, of the growing cooperative activity going on in the various parts of the world.

The Cooperative Union of Amiens during the six months ending September 30, 1919, sold goods to the value of 7,487,711 francs, which is an increase of 4,000,000 francs over the six months ending in March, while the figures for the last three months of the year show the average sales for the year to be 20,000,000 francs.

### Estonia Active

The Cooperative Union of Amiens, of Hungary, the "Hangya" or the "Ant," which was established in 1890, with its headquarters in Budapest, is both a wholesale society and a union of distributive societies, and it started business with a share capital of 50,000 crowns. Today its share capital and reserve fund amount to 20,000,000 crowns. The first year of the "Hangya" existence saw the foundation of 30 retail cooperative societies, a number which has steadily increased to 2000, the increase during the war period being from 1276 to 2400. The turnover of the wholesale in 1902 was 2,000,000 crowns, in 1918 it was 120,000,000. In 1906 the "Hangya" launched out into productive work, brushes, matches, soap, chemicals and sweetmeats being among the manufactures, and in 1918 goods to the value of 20,000,000 crowns were produced.

From Estonia comes Mr. Nansing and Mr. Nichtig, representatives of the Estonian Cooperative Wholesale Society (Festi Tarvitogatehusekt Keskuhissus), to study British cooperative customs and business, and to place orders for goods which their country is in need of. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who snatched a few minutes' conversation with them as they boarded a motor car which was to take them to the various productive works in the Manchester district, learned that the Estonian Cooperative Wholesale Society is a federation of 210 productive societies, which last year did a turnover of 50,000,000 Finnish marks.

Movement Spreads Quickly

The total individual membership is about 60,000, each member representing a family. The movement, which is rapidly spreading, is based on the Rochdale system, and is recognized by the Estonian Government as an important factor in the life of the people. It is the wish of Mr. Nansing and his colleague that the cooperative move-

ment of Britain will be able to supply them with all their country needs, as they, like their Georgian brothers, are greatly desirous of preventing the exploitation of their fellow-countrymen by private capitalism.

Another recent visitor to Manchester is Dr. Ludvig Peric, a business representative of the Jugo-Slavian Government, who called at the Cooperative Wholesale Society for the purpose of arranging an exchange of goods between the cooperative movements of Jugo-Slavia and Britain. His country is suffering from a shortage of clothing, boots, and food which he believes the Cooperative Wholesale Society can supply, and in exchange for which the Jugo-Slavs can send wheat, timber, pork, beef, sheep, tomatoes, and prunes. Membership Increases

The cooperative movement in Denmark has shared in the world-wide advancement of cooperation which has taken place. This has not shown itself so much in the trade figures as in the increase of membership from 219,429 to 250,224. The total sales of the Cooperative Wholesale Society rose from 69,588,824 kroner in 1914, to 84,519,390 kroner in 1916, and fell to 74,043,050 in 1918. The setback, which is owing to the abnormal condition of 1917-18, is looked upon as a purely temporary one, for right from its foundation in 1896 until 1917 the record of the Danish Cooperative Wholesale Society was one of uninterrupted progress.

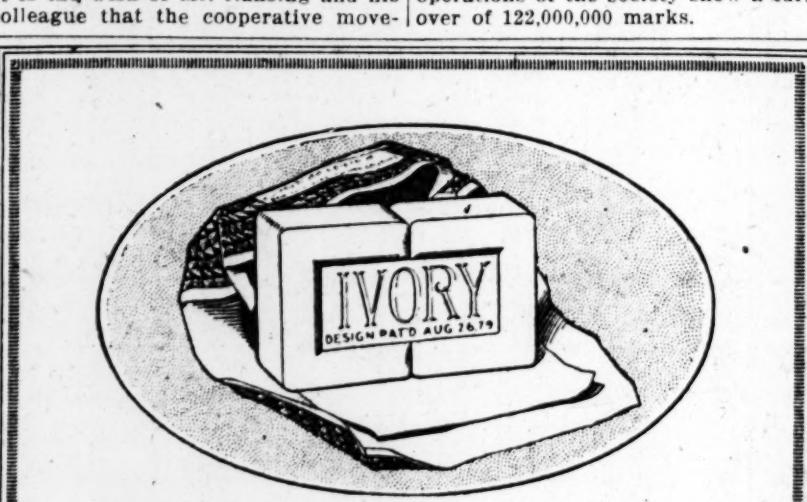
The year 1919 has been a year of progress for the cooperative movements of Norway and Sweden. Norway had 60 more societies at the end of 1919 than she had in 1918, the Norwegian Cooperative Union now comprising 294 societies with a collective membership of nearly 80,000. The wholesale turnover of the union for 1919 was more than double that of 1918. The Swedish Cooperative Union, judging from its wholesale trade in 1919, is also in a very healthy and thriving condition, for its turnover shows the remarkable increase of nearly 150 per cent on that of the previous year. In 1919 the turnover of 27,989,733 kroner (£1,544,985); in 1919 it was 69,149,626 kroner (£3,841,646).

### Constantinople Has Society

The high cost of living in Constantinople has caused the members of the Italian colony there to establish a cooperative society. The society was founded immediately after the armistice, and has been named after Luigi Luzzatti. Starting with a capital equivalent to close on £19,000 these Italian cooperators acquired premises in the Grande rue de Pera, where they cater for the general public. The venture has been a complete success, as the steadily increasing trade figures prove.

The business report of the French Cooperative Wholesale Society (Magasin de Gros) for the year 1918-19, is a record of a very successful year. The affiliated societies have increased from 670 to 1088, while the turnover has risen from 41,270,668 francs (£1,650,826) to 78,613,184 (£3,144,527), showing an increase in the twelve months of 418 societies and 37,342,516 francs (£1,493,701). The directors anticipate that for the current year the sales will reach 120,000,000 francs.

The Hamburg "Produktion" Society has also had a good year, its shop sales having increased from 32,049,116 marks (£1,602,455) to 89,832,292 marks (£4,992,614). The combined retail, wholesale, and productive operations of the society show a turnover of 122,000,000 marks.



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## GLASGOW GAINS BY TRAMWAY SERVICE

Besides Wiping Out Capital Expenditures, £1,000,000 Has Been Contributed to Funds

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—A lecture was delivered recently on "Tramway Problems" by James Dalrymple, general manager of the tramways department of the Glasgow Corporation. Mr. Dalrymple, in the course of his lecture, said that steady, continuous progress had gone on ever since the corporation of Glasgow had taken over the tramway system. To begin with the weekly revenue was £3800; in 1914 it had risen to £22,000 and at the present time the average was about £23,000. During the first 12 months' working, 60,000,000 passengers were carried; and for the current year, which ends on May 31 next, the number was likely to exceed 500,000,000.

"No tramway undertaking of a similar size anywhere could touch these figures," Mr. Dalrymple said, "and this result had been achieved chiefly by giving a regular and frequent service of cars, which were made as clean and attractive as possible, at the lowest possible fares." Another very important feature of the Glasgow service, which had assisted in the success of the undertaking, had been the arrangement of the routes, under which nearly all the cars passed through the center of the city.

### Citizens Should Be Grateful

The capital expenditure of the system had been, roughly, £4,000,000, and that sum had been entirely wiped out from revenue. The department had therefore no interest to pay, and no sinking fund to meet. The undertaking was free of debt, and stood as an unburdened property of the citizens.

Up to date the department had contributed as free revenue to the caza of Jezzine, has recently protested through its representative, not only against the proclamation of the complete independence of Syria and the coronation of Emir Feisal, but also against those who were present at that ceremony and professed to have received instructions to represent the aforesaid region.

Referring to the present time, the general manager said he took it for granted that it was the opinion of the citizens of Glasgow that the tramways should be self-supporting. For the current year, every month showed a large deficit; and up to the end of January, the total deficiency for the eight months from June 1 last amounted to practically £50,000. This result had been brought about notwithstanding the fact that the traffic revenue had been the largest on record.

ord. The wages bill for 1913-14 was just over £400,000; for the current year it would reach £1,000,000.

### Fares Must Be Raised

The department would shortly be faced with a large capital expenditure, not only for what had been done with the city, but also in extensions outside the city, for which "powers" had already been obtained from Parliament. It would not be possible to expand any capital on these schemes until the undertaking as it stood was put on a sound financial basis; and this could only be done by an increase of fares.

Mr. Dalrymple, in concluding his lecture, stated that women had undoubtedly saved the situation during the war, when so many of the men on the staff had been away on active service; and the women were continuing to save the situation today.

## PITTSBURGH CARMEN DEFER STRIKE ACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh street car men have postponed action on a proposed 30-days strike pending efforts of city officials, receivers for the Pittsburgh Railway Company and officials of the carmen's union to reach an agreement on the carmen's demands for a new wage scale, calling for an increase of approximately 75 per cent.

The men, who were granted a voluntary increase of 10 per cent recently, bringing the maximum wage to 60 cents an hour, asked a maximum of 95 cents. An effort to compromise at 70 cents an hour, with an eight-hour day, is being made. The strike originally was set for May 1, when the present agreement expires.

## CONSUL'S JAPANESE LANDLORD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

## HEARING ON RESERVATION TO FULL COURT CONCLUDED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Justice Pierce of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday, after hearing arguments, entered the order of reservation in the case of Eustace et al. vs. Dickey et al. Arguments as to the form of reservation to the full court were heard as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT  
Suffolk, ss. In Equity  
EUSTACE ET AL V. DICKY ET AL  
BEFORE MR. JUSTICE PIERCE  
Boston, April 29, 1920.

MR. BATES: In the matter of the case of Eustace v. Dickey which your Honor said you would reserve for the decision of the Full Court, the reservation which we have drafted reads as follows:

## RESERVATION

This case came on to be further heard before me at this sitting upon the master's report and upon the defendant's exceptions thereto, and thereupon, at the request of the parties, I reserve the cause upon the pleadings, the master's report and the exceptions thereto, and upon the motion of the defendants Dickey, Neal, Merritt, Rathvon and Knott that the Court direct the Master to hear all of the evidence relating to the Dittmore issue as raised by the pleadings in this case and in the case of Dittmore v. Dickey et al pending in this Court No. 30,788, the interlocutory decree denying said motion and the appeal therefrom, for the consideration of the Full Court.

There was a motion made to that effect before Mr. Justice Crosby and a long hearing was given. Justice Crosby overruled the motion, an appeal was duly taken and we think in order that the whole matter may be presented to the Court in all its phases that it should be included in the reservation. I understand that other attorneys, or at least the attorneys representing the plaintiffs, do not wish that included. In addition to that, I understand that the attorneys representing Mrs. Hulin desire that there be inserted words at the proper place "and upon appeal and exceptions of Emilie B. Hulin". In other words her motion to intervene. I understand, was overruled and an appeal was taken therefrom and exceptions. As to that we do not care to be heard, although we understand other attorneys do.

MR. THOMPSON: If your Honor please, Mr. Dittmore, of course, decidedly objects to it. I haven't had opportunity to see it. I asked for a copy a moment ago but never was furnished one. Your Honor is not going to reserve an act of discretion by Judge Crosby, which would mean sending back and reopening the whole matter before the Master and the giving of further testimony. It was purely a matter of discretion, not subject to any form of appeal and certainly would not be treated by a judge as a matter fit to be reserved for the Full Bench in the exercise of his discretion. But in any event I do not see how your Honor can reserve a decision of Judge Crosby as to the Hulin petition. We strongly object to it. It has no place in this reservation whatever. It was the act of another judge still, and cannot be included in this matter. It was also an act in his discretion, denying a petition to intervene. It is well settled that these matters are matters that are discretionary, whether to allow an intervenor to come in and on what terms, and I do not see how Judge DeCourcy could have reserved it had he been asked to do so. I still less see how your Honor can reserve an act of his. It seems to me if there could be a reservation of either one of these matters the first application ought to be made to Judge Crosby and the second to Judge DeCourcy and neither to your Honor. We decidedly object to the application to send back this case to hear more evidence in the Dittmore case. I don't know how your Honor could reserve it. I don't see what would be reserved in such a matter. Are you going to take all the arguments made before Judge DeCourcy and reserve those? The affidavits filed in that matter also and reserve those? I object to it. It seems to me it would not be of the slightest benefit and certainly ought not to be granted. There is a form which has been prepared with which I wholly concur. I think your Honor has a copy of it. Mr. Withington showed it to me.

THE COURT: I approved of that form.

MR. NASH: I would like to be heard with regard to including in the reservation the appeal and exceptions of Mrs. Hulin. Will your Honor take it up now?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. NASH: Mrs. Hulin moved to intervene in the case of Eustace v. Dickey after the Master's report became public, as she was a First Member, and being a representative of a body of First Members some forty or fifty in number still living. The reason that the motion to intervene was presented so late was that not until the Master's report had become known was it apparent that any contention was made by anybody with regard to the First Members. The Master in his report stated in stating the history of the Church Manual, that the First Members from the beginning throughout a period of years were the only voting members and that they discharged a very important function together with the Board of Directors. Then he recites certain votes by which he stated they had attempted to part with their authority and he indicates a doubt whether such attempt was perfected. In a later part of his report he stated that they had lost their rights by acquiescence. In that case, accordingly, behind the backs of the First Members, they having had no right to appear and be heard in a body, questions are raised upon which the Full Court may pass which may, in certain aspects of the case be of the

greatest importance, that is, whether or not the First Members have any rights left as distinct from the other ordinary members of the Church, or whether all of their rights have passed to the Board of Directors. That question ought not to be foreclosed by a decision of the Court without the members—the First Members having a right to be heard. For that reason they moved to intervene and they contended before Judge DeCourcy that their application was not addressed to his discretion but was a matter of right, and that is the question which seems to us at some time they feel they should bring to the attention of the Full Court.

Furthermore, the question is not being agitated in the bill in equity which the Directors have brought against the trustees. The trustees have answered setting up that the Directors have not the disposition of the funds payable by the Trustees to the Church under the directions of the Manual, because the Trust Deed provides that the Directors together with the First Members shall have the disposition of them. They are allegation of importance in the case of the trustees with regard to the First Members. At some time the Court will be called upon to decide, and decide, definitively, whether the First Members still exist, or whether, in the language of Mr. Krauthoff, they are a mere ghost. It seems to me most fitting to bring up that question, so that then all these questions in the Eustace v. Dickey case, including the Master's report which deals specifically on many pages with the First Members, is reserved and reported it can all come before the Full Court. It would be extremely unfortunate to have the Master's report go up upon reservation leaving open our appeal and exceptions in which we contend that as a matter of right our application should first be passed upon. The exceptions are very simple. The exceptions raise the same point as the appeal but are made in that form also simply to bring in the affidavits which were filed. The bill of exceptions simply stated that the motion was made and heard upon affidavits which your Honor filed and which makes the affidavits a part of the exceptions.

MR. WITTINGTON: If your Honor please, this contention by Mr. Nash as to the capacity in which Mrs. Hulin claims certain rights is a contention which was not the original contention of Mrs. Hulin. It was no where alleged in her original petition for intervention that she claimed any rights as a First Member, or that she was bringing the bill in behalf of the First Members. The original petition specifically stated that she was bringing the bill in behalf of the members of The Mother Church for Christian Scientists generally. That petition was slightly altered by another and more general allegation at the time the matter was taken up for hearing, when it was argued before Judge DeCourcy. It was argued just as the matter was argued by the Attorney General before Your Honor, as to the question of newly discovered evidence. Now Mr. Nash has already filed a bill of exceptions in regard to their duties and to this Board of Directors concerning its power and its limitations, to construe these two or three passages in that Trust Deed that refer to First Members, proceeding upon this Master's report which likewise I do not wish to characterize, you will have it there in full, where there are references again to the First Members and as to the possibilities that they may have relinquished their rights—would it not be a very satisfactory position for the Court at that time, by reason of having our appeal there at the same time, to be able to determine these matters at once. I might call your attention to the fact without any impropriety, I think, that after the Eustace case has been decided it wouldn't be of very much use to present this appeal at that time; to attempt to present Mrs. Hulin's case upon such terms as this court might then specify, which might not, of course, include at all permission to introduce new evidence, it seemed to us would have many advantages. If, for instance, in connection with her appeal there were any rights which the Court could get by representations of counsel concerning these matters, it would not be unwelcome to the Court. It seemed to us likewise if the Court decided her appeal and decided it favorably to her intervention, it might if it chose conclude that the master's report and taken the actual evidence that could be introduced you would be impressed with its necessity yourself, and you would feel that a commission should issue for its being taken.

THE COURT: Let me interrupt again. One thing is certain there is now pending bill of exceptions, and with equal certainty I cannot allow—report or reserve with any propriety a bill of exceptions which my associates will disallow as not conforming to the rule.

MR. THOMPSON: May I make one further suggestion that may, as some body says here, clarify the situation. As a matter of fact both the existence and importance of this evidence were denied by counter affidavits of great strength. It may well be that Judge Dodge's decision was partly on the fact that he didn't believe the evidence existed, and if it did it didn't have any such weight.

THE COURT: Thinking again out loud—if counsel should say they waive their exceptions and desire to join for the sake of the appeal before the Full Court and participate in the argument before the Full Court, for the protection of the rights of the First Members, I will reserve the question.

MR. NASH: May I suggest, if your Honor please, we would prefer to waive the appeal and go up on the exceptions, because the exceptions bring in the affidavits, or counter affidavits.

THE COURT: However that may be, it isn't anything I have anything to do with.

MR. DAWSON: Might I ask there, your Honor, whether it is a condition which the Court can upon hearing our appeal impose?

THE COURT: I do not think so. I think this situation might happen at present. I think if the intervenor,

proposing intervenor, should waive all rights in the matter other than to become a party to the proceedings as they now are, you might be permitted properly to attend and participate in the deliberations before the Full Court. But if it involves any possible re-hearing it would be futile to send the question up to the Full Court. It is like sending up an appeal while there is pending a bill of exceptions. This is the most important question of all.

MR. DAWSON: May I ask, for the following considerations are worth being taken into your consideration in connection with it. Our new evidence is so explicitly set forth in the affidavits, if the Court should be of the opinion that this new evidence was of prime importance to the Court in determining this very matter, would not the Court itself prefer then to send the case back to have that particular portion of the evidence taken and reported to the Court? That is the way in which the matter impresses us. We have no objection to his coming in as amicus curiae, or anything of that kind.

THE COURT: Unless all of the First Members, forty or fifty in number shall be allowed to intervene and become parties, they are not jointly interested in this matter and how can they be bound in any way by your client.

MR. DAWSON: We think they are. They are the voting members of the organization—

THE COURT: It may be in the nature of a quasi corporation.

MR. DAWSON: If one member appears in a representative capacity, and there is no meeting of the First Members which indicates they are not willing—

THE COURT: I just read the petition for intervention, at least I read the first page of it. It is not a petition by a First Member who pretends to act in behalf of herself and all the other First Members. She asks as, "a member". If it turned out that she was also a First Member it wouldn't make the petition a petition to join other First Members who may see fit to come in, and so make the decree operative upon them as a class, would it?

MR. DAWSON: We thought it would. THE COURT: Without being named in the bill at all?

MR. DAWSON: The entire petition, we thought, made it very clear.

THE COURT: That couldn't be so. I didn't think in a bill in equity anybody was bound who wasn't named either as a party plaintiff or defendant, except as they might be privy.

MR. DAWSON: We thought in her representative capacity—

THE COURT: I don't think you would accomplish anything, except in the way I suggested by your being permitted to advocate the rights of the First Members, by reason of the fact that one of the First Members was permitted to intervene for the purpose of prosecuting the appeal, and then the appeal not their own.

MR. WITTINGTON: It is so alleged in the petition, it says they would not be bound.

THE COURT: I am trying to make it so they might be. I am making a suggestion apparently, right along the line you are thinking, that unless they are in the nature of a corporate body and unless they are made parties they could not be bound.

MR. WITTINGTON: That is just the reason we have never objected to the Attorney General coming in, but these attempts to come in by tid bits and argue the Eustace case is just the sort of thing we are trying to prevent.

MR. KRAUTHOFF: On the hearing of the Hulin petition Mr. Justice DeCourcy permitted me to file a formal objection as a member of the Mother Church to the intervention of Mrs. Hulin. If there is to be any reservation at your Honor's hands I assume that objection would go along with it.

THE COURT: It was, I take it, on the ground that by reason of the acts of the Board of Directors, or Mrs. Eddy, or of the First Members themselves that the quasi official position which they held had ceased to exist.

MR. KRAUTHOFF: As members we are entitled to be heard on that. We would be transferred from one sovereignty to another, and we thought we had something to say about it. I suppose if there is anything reserved at your Honor's hands, that objection would be reserved.

THE COURT: All I intended to do if I allowed them to come in would be, because they were interested in the Church as members, or because they were First Members of the Church they might then by force of the fact that they were named as parties appellant under the reservation, argue the questions which were presented in this appeal. They could come in more or less as amicus curiae—with greater powers than amicus curiae because they were named in the petition itself.

MR. KRAUTHOFF: If there is to be a reservation of any objections—the same question brought up in the suit we brought—we would for so-called sake, if for no other reason, like to go along in that capacity with the objection. In the case of Eustace v. Dickey we have taken the precaution of appealing from your Honor's order denying our right to file exceptions and remit. From my acquaintance with Massachusetts practice, and since Mr. Whipple was on yesterday being educated at such a rate, I feel more free in confessing my own limitations in that particular. As I understand it, our appeal takes care of itself.

THE COURT: It does. The only point is this, as far as it may go in that particular case, I suppose you know as well as I do about it, if I do not reserve or report this question it will be my duty to pass upon the exceptions to the master's report and from decision as I make an appeal may be taken. To avoid that I am asked to reserve it without any decision whatever, leaving it to the Full Court to pass upon such matters. Now I shall not report any appeal (unless I change my mind) which I shall not have occasion to pass upon in the way in which an appeal might be taken from my decision.

MR. DAWSON: I was about to say, your Honor, whether it is a condition which the Court can upon hearing our appeal impose?

THE COURT: I do not think so. I think this situation might happen at present. I think if the intervenor,

any appeals are reserved we would like to have ours reserved also.

THE COURT: That may be done. Is there anything further to be said as to the intervention.

MR. NASH: We have said all we care to say.

THE COURT: I do not think, then, as it stands, I can allow the motion if the intervenor cares to take the case as it stands, both upon exceptions and appeal, as I said before I might permit the intervention, but if not for the purposes of this reservation the motion is denied. Mr. Bates, I have lost in all this just what your position is.

MR. BATES: Your Honor—

THE COURT: Wait a moment. I will say as I said before if counsel see fit to stand in with the exceptions, accepting the situation as it is, then I shall permit him to do so, and he may offer that motion for consideration. Otherwise I deny the motion.

MR. DAWSON: We think they are. They are the voting members of the organization—

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THE COURT: I do not think so. I think this situation might happen at present. I think if the intervenor,

any appeals are reserved we would like to have ours reserved also.

THE COURT: That may be done.

MR. BATES: You say it was the understanding that the case should be so heard and that they should be conjoined, so to speak. That is to say, if the case—upon the decision of the master in one case there should at the same time be a decision of the master in the other case which could be presented to a single judge for consideration together, in turn together they would go to the Full Court, because they were so intermingled as to make it necessary.

MR. BATES: Yes.

THE COURT: So you say, in substance, in violation of that arrangement, one of these cases has been decided and that which alone would make it safe to have a determination upon it still remains unsafe. In other words, it is a statement that the full court would say that the reservation made was a premature reservation.

MR. BATES: I should assume the Supreme Court in a case of that character would delay its findings upon the Eustace case until after

## UKRAINE FORMS THE REAL PROBLEM

On Its Status Is Said to Depend the Political Reorganization of Poland and Russia, and Possibly Europe as a Whole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—While the Russo-Polish front, as the only regular war-front now in existence, occupies the chief attention of the world in its economic and strategic aspects, the political issue involved seems to have attracted less notice. It is not merely a question of a struggle between two ideas of government, the Polish conception of national unity and the Russian Soviet idea of proletarian dictatorship; nor is it a question of territorial integrity for either Russia or Poland, for the territory on which the battle is being waged is neither Polish nor Russian, but Ukrainian. Hence it is the Ukraine and its people that present the main problem in the political reorganization of both Poland and Russia—indest of eastern Europe, and to some degree of Europe as a whole.

The Ukraine has hitherto been known under the name of Little Russia or merely South Russia, though the name Ukraine seems more appropriate in view of the fact that the majority of the population speaks the Ukrainian language. The frontier of the Ukraine is difficult to define, especially toward the east. It is extended as far east as the Ural Mountains in the propaganda literature of the Ukrainian nationalists, but since the Don Cossacks hold themselves aloof, the line may well be drawn to the west of their territory. The western frontier of the Ukraine is also claimed by the extreme Nationalists.

### akeup of the Ukraine

The Ukraine is composed, roughly speaking, of the following old Russian governments, Volhynia, Podolia, Kiev, Tchernikov, Poltava, Kharkov, Ekaterinoslav, Kersen and Taurida, all well known abroad for their natural wealth in corn, sugar and salt, coal and iron, in the exploitation of which German capital was long active. It was in this region incidentally that the town population was largely Jewish and that the program movement was therefore most widespread. The wealth of the Ukraine, which drew to it in more recent times the German and Jewish colonization, has long been the bone of contention for acquisitive neighboring nations. It existed as an independent state from the ninth to the fourteenth century, before the rise of Great Russia. During the subsequent centuries it was an autonomous dependency of the Lithuanian and Polish states and it is only since the political disintegration of Poland in the eighteenth century that the Ukraine has passed entirely into the hands of Russia. Important, however, as its past history may be, there have been so many radical changes of régime in the country since the beginning of the war in 1914, that the historical aspect of the Ukrainian question now yields place to the two problems of present day importance. Are the people of the Ukraine a sufficiently reliable national unit to stand alone with the minimum of assistance from their neighbors? Can Europe in the present crisis afford to delay the political settlement of so productive an economic unit?

### National Cohesion

The first of these questions, that of the national cohesion of the Ukraine, can only be answered in comparative terms. The Ukrainians speak a language different from that of Great Russia, but not so homogeneous as that of the other Slav nations, Poland and Bohemia. It is true that during the 150 years of their dependency on Russia the Ukrainians did not become so Russified as, for example, the Finns of the Volga, but the town population, as it has developed, is composed largely of Russians and Jews, and until recently the educated classes were for the most part Polish or Russian.

The wonderful music and literature of the Ukrainians are unique, and differ from those of their Russian cousins in even less degree than the social and economic conditions. The system of communal land ownership, which is characteristic of Russian agricultural organization, has always been foreign to the Ukrainian peasants, who compose 87 per cent of the population and exhibit a distinct preference for individual proprietorship. Some of them, indeed, own such large estates that they differ from the local landed nobility of Polish or Great Russian extraction only in culture and agricultural methods. The strength of the individual system of land-holding is probably one of the most important factors of success for the Ukrainian Irredentist movement.

There is a large class of Ukrainian peasants, however, which possesses no land whatever, a fact which has been utilized in the nationalist propaganda against the more prosperous foreign minorities, whether Polish or Great Russian. As long ago as 1862 the Russian Government attempted to counteract this more radical national-

ist propaganda by offering the estates of the nobles to the peasants on the basis of the Russian communal system. But the Russian village community did not thrive when transplanted in the Ukraine, and by the time of the last land reform, in 1906, individual ownership had triumphed again. The cultivation of land except on the large estates had fallen into a more deplorable condition than in the rest of the Russian Empire. The three-field system was disastrous in its results, though owing to the unusual fertility of the land the peasants were able to avoid bankruptcy.

### Economic Relations

A union between Russia and the Ukraine would be less difficult if Russia could replenish the educated classes of the population, who would raise the standard of living and industry, so that the economic differences between the two countries might be to some degree mitigated. But even before the great war commerce and industry in the Ukraine were in the hands of foreigners, and at this time Russia needs for her own urgent requirements a greater supply of trained thinkers than she possesses.

The relation between Russia and the Ukraine can therefore be cemented only on a basis of equality. Nationalistic and economic considerations both make any other solution impossible for the Ukraine. As a matter of fact, however, the nationalist program in its latest form, does not contemplate an immediate federation with Russia, but a sort of economical alliance with Poland, which is giving strategic support to the Ukrainian claims. Possibly the last act in the Polish-Bolshevik conflict will be the struggle for a "sphere of influence" in the Ukraine, since political domination is at present out of the question for either Poland or Russia.

The fact that the Ukrainians turned to Russian Bolshevism only at the moment when they despaired of a foreign occupation makes the present National Liberal Government of Poland more popular among them than that of Russia, though in its essential characteristics the government of the Ukrainian leader, Petlura, is not very different from that of the Soviet of Moscow. Should the Ukrainian national movement be allowed to develop naturally, the national structure may within a few generations attain a solidarity and social equality unknown, among its neighbors. At the present moment it is in the stage of crystallization and its first need is to secure the cooperation of the large masses of the population to insure economic stability and productiveness.

### RECEPTION OF FAIR PRICE COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Returning from a two-weeks tour of New York State, James B. Stafford, federal fair price commissioner, declared that the attitude of dealers toward government regulation of profits was changing.

"I found dealers in many communities of the State incensed over the methods used by the so-called flying squads of the Department of Justice," Mr. Stafford said, "but when the attitude of the fair price commission toward the honest food dealer was explained to these merchants they were ready almost without exception to give the new bureau their whole-hearted cooperation."

Dealers of the State realize that the protection of the honest distributor of foodstuffs lies in prevention of profiteering by means of an agency such as the federal fair price commission. Activities of the commission will be directed against the dishonest and unscrupulous dealers."

Reports of conditions prevailing in the Adirondacks region indicate food profiteering by some dealers.

### FORD COMPANIES REPORTED COMBINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Papers submitted to the Secretary of State at Lansing indicate that the Ford automobile and tractor businesses are to be combined and reincorporated as a \$100,000,000 Delaware corporation. The corporate powers of the company will permit it to engage in the manufacture of aircraft, internal combustion locomotives, railroad cars, and all manner of devices used for travel or locomotion, in addition to the automobile truck and tractor business now conducted by the Ford Motor Company and the Henry Ford & Son Corporation, the tractor organization.

The capital stock of the corporation, it is understood, will be held by Henry Ford, the move being one purely of consolidation and enlargement. The present Ford Company has a capital of \$2,000,000, and the tractor corporation only \$1,000,000. The original Ford Motor Company, organized in 1903, had a capital of \$150,000, with \$49,000 actual cash.

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The Qualities that make American Walnut one of the world's superior cabinet woods are not denied. There need be no argument. Everybody knows. And surely everybody has known, back to the earliest name in our own family.

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NEW YORK

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One of the Season's Biggest Musical Hits

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NEW YORK

## SELF-EDUCATION A NEED OF TODAY

Boston Speakers Discuss Ways and Means to Carry Out "Books for Everybody" Plan of the Library Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Books for Everybody," or, more specifically, the new national movement of the American Library Association to promote the library idea and universal, voluntary self-education, was considered in the Boston Public Library by library trustees and librarians delegated by the governors of the New England states. The meeting was called particularly to discuss ways and means for carrying on this movement.

The American Library Association is convinced that self-education is a great present need, and it says that the libraries of the United States have come forward to meet this need. It points to the time when books will be freely accessible to every man, woman and child in the country, stating that city dwellers are inclined to believe that libraries are available to Americans everywhere, and yet today more than 60,000,000 people of the United States are without adequate library facilities.

Cooperating with the existing agencies, the association will urge increased support for all libraries, strive for better citizenship, work for the extension of the county library plan, aid in the establishment of more business and technical libraries, place libraries on vessels of the American merchant marine, maintain a clearing house of library information, and conduct a sustained program that will make the library a more powerful factor in the community.

Only 27 per cent of the 2964 counties in the United States have within their borders any library of 5000 volumes or more. Through book distribution and library extension the association plans to reach every manner of resident in the United States and to furnish the kinds of literature which each needs and desires. The American Library Association declares that "education is not a matter of local concern, it is a matter of interest to the state and the nation."

The campaign is planned to cover a period of three years, for which it is estimated that \$2,000,000 will be necessary. The raising of this fund was authorized at a special meeting of the association in Chicago.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the 200 or more delegates present at the meeting:

"Resolved, That we, New England library trustees and other friends of library service, meeting in Boston, Massachusetts, April 22, 1920, endorse the 'Books for Everybody' program of the American Library Association as an educational and civic effort worthy of popular support, and call upon the people of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, to support this forward-looking library movement to the extent of their ability."

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More of the probation cases were successful this year than in previous times, it says. Out of 21,352 who finished their terms last year, 79.6 have apparently made permanent reformation. 9.8 per cent have been arrested and recommitted, and only 4.5 per cent have escaped supervision during the probation period.

Among the speakers were: J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., who presided, William F. Kenney, president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library; Carl H. Milan, secretary of the American Library Association and general director of the enlargement program; Mrs. Henry Howard, head of the social service work of the merchant marine; Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, director of division of education of aliens; Dr. Frank P. Hill, chairman of the enlargement program committee; and Dr. Arthur Johnson of Brookline.

**HISTORIC OLD TRAIL  
IS TO BE IMPROVED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—The State Highway Commission is to furnish the commissioners of Somerset County with \$20,000 to be used in permanent

construction on the Canadian road north of Jackman.

The Canadian road is an historic old trail, almost as old as the State. It was opened for travel about 1825 and it was over this trail that a great part of the French Canadians who came into northern Maine to work in the lumber camps traveled. The early settlers tell of the peculiar two-wheeled carts with which these newcomers drove, with their household goods tied to every conceivable part of the cart. Many of these Canadians remained to make their homes in the States.

This road is probably the principal highway from Maine into the Province and during the summer and fall the traffic is heavy. The move which the county commissioners have made to improve this highway will meet with the approval of a larger percentage of the citizens of Somerset than improvement of any other road in the county.

**ECONOMIC EFFECTS  
OF PROHIBITION**

Temperance Drinks to be Made  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Temperance drinks will be manufactured in the old brewery plant recently taken over by an organization of former brewers, of which Christian W. Eigenspan is head. Cold storage, refrigeration, and bottling works are now under construction and temperance drinks will be made for state distribution. The concern, which will be one of the largest along the Atlantic coast, is the first to take over South Jersey brewing equipment for such a purpose. Operations will begin in May.

**State Expenses Cut Down**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York—New York

State has spent less on maintaining the inmates of penal institutions this year, according to Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, in a report of statistics on crime which shows decrease under the dry law. In 1918, 57,216 persons were convicted, while in 1919 the number was reduced to 55,359.

Nearly 3000 more persons were put on probation last year than were in the prisons of New York State, according to the state, Probation Commission's annual report to the Governor.

"At the close of the year," it says, "a total of 15,585 persons convicted of various offenses were actually on probation in charge of 352 probation officers. This number of delinquents, cared for in their own homes, was actually 2900 more than the number confined in all public correctional institutions, including jails, prisons, and reformatories, the total number imprisoned at the end of the year being 12,776."

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**LARGE INVESTMENT  
IN NEW BREWERIES**

CHICAGO, Illinois—Edward Landsberg, Chicago brewer, announced yesterday that he had invested a fortune in obtaining new breweries, believing that the United States will not remain as dry as it is now. He said he had purchased the entire American stockholdings of the Milwaukee & Chicago Brewers, Ltd., an English holding company, owning all the stock of the United States Brewing Company. The American holdings were said to approximate \$917,000.

Time is gained to play this lengthened version partly by speeding up the performance, which is kept to a pace possible only to the naturalistic and "intimate" theater methods of today, and partly by the use of curtains as a basis for the stage settings, supplemented by a few accessories to suggest different places indoors and out. Mr. Hampden has also cut away a great deal time-consuming stage business of the traditional sort, particularly business that has become hopelessly trite. He has invented new business that does not clog the action, but rather comes in as "commentary" that runs along with the speech. Mercutio makes his Queen Mab speech in the Capulet garden, while merry-makers pause on their way into the house, and while entering into the spirit of the passage of wits between Mercutio and Romeo they keep the individuality of their own interests. Romeo's was not the only romance at the Capulet's ball that night.

Mr. Hampden's own performance is

## THEATERS

Walter Hampden's Romeo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," presented by Walter Hampden, evening of April 28, 1920, at the Boston Opera House.

The cast . . .

Escalus . . . . . Richard Roselle

Paris . . . . . Marc Loebell

Montague . . . . . Bernard Merrick

Capulet . . . . . P. J. Kelly

Romeo . . . . . Walter Hampden

Mercutio . . . . . J. Harry Irvine

Benvolio . . . . . William Sauter

Tybalt . . . . . Richard Abbott

Hortensio . . . . . Horace Rowland

Friar John . . . . . Ernest Franklin

Balthasar . . . . . Harold Franklin

Peter . . . . . Allen Thomas

An Apothecary . . . . . John Ward

Lady Montague . . . . . Irene Vogel

Lady Capulet . . . . . Mary Hall

Juliet . . . . . Beatrice Maude

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## PRINCETON HAS BIG HANDICAP

Coach J. D. Spaeth Greatly Delayed in Selecting Orange and Black Varsity Crew for Races Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—With the Harvard-Pennsylvania races only a few days off, the Princeton University crews, which will meet the Crimson and Red and Blue on Saturday, have finished their long preparation and are enjoying something approaching a rest. Every day for five weeks, with hardly a single exception, the three varsity crews have raced over the course.

A season which started unfavorably has brightened a little, and the Orange and Black expect to be able to send at least a well-seasoned crew to meet Harvard. Unfavorable weather has not been the only difficulty. The men have been so evenly matched that it was not until about a week ago that Coach J. D. Spaeth finally selected the lineup for the year's first engagement. The daily shake-ups which a little while ago came to be expected and taken as a matter of course are no longer taking place, and although the men in the varsity boat have rowed together only for a short time, there is a smoothness and coordination which was not seen in any of the early-season combinations. The coaches resorted for a long while to "tubbing" contests in two-oared barges as a test of strength, and with all weaklings at last eliminated, they believe that even if without a finished technique a crew will take the water which has real pulling power and stamina.

For a long time every conceivable combination of oarsmen was tried, but the junior varsity boat seemed to be possessed of a springing power that could not be downed, and so for several weeks it came to be a daily occurrence for the junior crew to defeat the heavier varsity outfit in every time trial held. Coach Spaeth's hard work has at last been rewarded, however, and it is now a rare thing for anyone in the coaching launch to see the senior crew come out behind, as they usually maintain an average margin of two or three lengths.

It is noteworthy that in spite of the fact that there are several crew men in college who have rowed in the varsity crew in years past, there is at present only one letter man rowing on the first crew. This is H. L. Chisholm '21, who has during his collegiate career pulled in freshman, junior varsity, and varsity crews, respectively, and to all appearances is a likely candidate for next year's captaincy. He is now rowing No. 6 on the starboard side of the boat. All the other seasoned material of other years has gone by the board; even W. B. Bryan '20, who has been one of the dependables on the last two varsity crews, has been given leave of absence from the first shell. One veteran who will be seriously missed in this week's contest is Capt. R. S. Lamont '20, who is an oarsman of the most brilliant type, but he will be back soon after the Harvard race, and will probably take the place of G. J. Cooke '22, who is at present rowing No. 4. In this case, however, Chisholm will probably move up to No. 4, and Lamont go to No. 6, as he is one of the heaviest men now on the squad.

One who has been most instrumental in the development of the eight is Coxswain F. S. Rosenbaum '20, who with three years' experience behind him has become a coach and a disciplinarian of no mean ability. Under his tutelage the eight is rapidly acquiring greater finesse in blade-work, and lately has been spacing consistently well. J. R. Campbell '21, a stroke with a lot of fight and stamina, was tried in the last seat for a while, but he was finally discarded in the last big reorganization in favor of a heavier man, H. C. Cresswell '22 who has been stroking the boat for over a week now with considerable success. Cresswell has had some experience, as he was stroke also in last year's freshman crew.

The fast junior varsity aggregation which will meet the Harvard second crew this Saturday has been going well since the rowing began on Lake Carnegie, and much is expected of them. They have a way of getting away to a running start on opposing crews and always have a formidable sprint left to contribute at the end of the 1 1/4-mile course. The personnel includes one letter man, B. B. McAlpin '21, and is stroked by Campbell, who returned to his old position after leaving the senior eight. The freshman boat, which is scheduled to meet the Harvard yearlings, is not quite up to the average of excellence maintained in the last few years, but has a background of latent power which should make itself felt before long. The varsity lineup follows:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Illinois ..... 0 1 0 0 2 2 4 2 11 15 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 8 4  
Batteries—Alexander and Killifer, O'Farrell; Cooper, Wisner and Lee.

## PURDUE IS DEFEATED BY ILLINOIS NINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAFAYETTE, Indiana—Purdue University lost its tenth straight defeat, a shutout at the hands of the local team yesterday, 6 to 0. The score:

## HOUSATONIC RIVER NOW YALE COURSE

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Not

again row Yale on this course and in addition effort is being made to have Cornell and Princeton universities meet Yale in a triangular regatta there next spring.

Coach Guy Nickolle, in announcing the arrangements for a Yale-Pennsylvania race, said the meeting of the two universities on the water will alternate between the Schuylkill and the Housatonic. The Pennsylvania race next spring probably will be right after Easter.

## BRITISH PLAYER FAVORS AMERICA

A. E. Beamish and Maj. A. H. Lowe at Vancouver on Way to England From Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Maj. A. H. Lowe and A. E. Beamish, members of the British Isles Davis Cup tennis cup team, which played against Australasia recently, arrived here Tuesday on an Australian steamer. They will remain here until tonight, playing exhibition matches against local players.

The both expressed the opinion that the United States team will win in England this summer and that they have an excellent chance to capture the Davis cup, although N. E. Brooks and G. L. Patterson are both playing in wonderful form, the latter being particularly brilliant in the cup games. "The Americans, at the present time, are very strong," stated Mr. Beamish. "They have players like W. M. Johnston, W. T. Tilden 2d, and Vincent Richards, who are playing a wonderful game. Tilden and Richards are young and will become even better. On the contrary we have very few promising young players coming along in England, and the future is none too bright. Nevertheless we will put in the strongest possible team."

Both players speak in the highest terms of the treatment accorded them in Australia. They have no alibis to offer in connection with the cup matches. Col. A. R. F. Kingscote, leading member of the British team, remained in New Zealand and is back in war service.

## NEW ORLEANS TO SEND FAST BOAT

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—This is the latest to come into line for representation in the American Gold Cup Motor boat championship races to be held at Detroit, Michigan, the coming summer. After the example of boating organizations in Detroit, Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and Minneapolis, the Southern Yacht Club—the largest body of its kind in this section—has arranged to launch the "Miss New Orleans," a boat to be paid for by popular subscription hereabouts.

It was also decided to pay G. H. Curtiss the sum of \$10,000 for a two-man boat capable of making a minimum of seventy miles an hour. It is to be single step hydroplane, 24 feet in length and equipped with a 430 horsepower Curtiss-Liberty motor.

H. E. Doherty, personal representative of Curtiss, was at a recent meeting of the Southern Yacht Club and guaranteed to deliver a contender for the Gold Challenge Trophy capable of a sustained speed of 70 miles an hour, according to the specifications. Since the fastest time ever made heretofore in contests for that trophy, according to Doherty, was between 63 and 64 miles an hour, the New Orleans yachtsmen believe they are to have a considerable advantage in the matter of speed.

PURDUE IS DEFEATED BY ILLINOIS NINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The only National League game played yesterday resulted in an easy victory for Chicago over Pittsburgh, 11 to 1. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Chicago ..... 0 1 0 0 2 2 4 2 11 15 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Jones, Russell and Walters; Kinard, Allen and Ainsmith.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Brooklyn ..... 7 3 .700  
Cincinnati ..... 7 3 .700  
Pittsburgh ..... 6 4 .600  
Philadelphia ..... 4 5 .444  
Boston ..... 3 4 .429  
Chicago ..... 3 8 .273  
New York ..... 2 6 .250

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Chicago 11, Pittsburgh 1.  
Boston vs. Philadelphia (postponed).  
Brooklyn vs. New York (postponed).  
Cincinnati vs. St. Louis (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston.  
New York at Brooklyn.  
St. Louis at Cincinnati.  
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

JOHN IS STRONGEST MAN

AMHERST, Massachusetts—R. M. Jones '22 of Moriarty, New Mexico, is the strongest man in Amherst College, according to the results of the strength tests conducted by Prof. A. W. Daniel of Brooklyn, New York, made the best record of any member in the freshman class, with a total of 1000 points. The college record is 1187, made by W. B. Cummings '19.

JOHNSTON TO PLAY

SAN FRANCISCO, California—W. M. Johnston, United States National singles lawn tennis champion, announced yesterday that he would leave for New York May 22 to join the United States Davis cup team, which is scheduled to sail for England May 29.

TWO NEW AUTO RECORDS

DAYTONA, Florida—Thomas Milton reduced his own world's automobile race record for one mile and two miles yesterday. He covered the first mile in 23.07s., or at the rate of 156 miles per hour. The second mile was completed in 23.17s., making the two miles in 46.24s.

A number of state associations in the west which were asked to send representatives have requested Mr. Brooks to act for them. The western men, according to C. W. Higgins, assistant secretary of the Western Golf Association, will ask that the stymie be abolished and that the penalty for a lost ball be made the same as for a ball out of bounds. They also will urge that the rules be rewritten in a simpler manner.

HARVARD NAMES CAPTAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—S. H. Ordway Jr. '21 of New York City has been elected captain of the Harvard University fencing team for next year. Next to Capt. R. H. Snow '20, Ordway was the best fencer in Harvard during

## CHICAGO PUT IN THIRD POSITION

Cleveland Wins and Comes Into Tie for Lead With the Red Sox, Who Play Drawn Game

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost P. C.  
Brooklyn ..... 8 2 .800  
Boston ..... 8 2 .800  
Chicago ..... 6 2 .750  
St. Louis ..... 4 4 .500  
Washington ..... 4 5 .444  
New York ..... 4 5 .444  
Philadelphia ..... 2 6 .250  
Detroit ..... 0 10 .000

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 7, Philadelphia 7 (14 innings).  
Chicago 7, Detroit 4.  
St. Louis 6, Detroit 0.  
New York vs. Washington (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia.  
Washington at New York.  
Chicago at Cleveland.  
Detroit at St. Louis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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W. M. Johnston, W. T. Tilden 2d,

and Vincent Richards, who are

playing a wonderful game. Tilden

and Richards are young and will

become even better. On the contrary

we have very few promising young

players coming along in England,

and the future is none too bright.

Nevertheless we will put in the

strongest possible team."

The best performance of the after-

noon was easily the winning of the

half-mile run by H. S. Reed '20 in the

fast time of 1m. 59.2s. The freshman

class produced the only double-winner

when S. H. Feldman won the 100

and 220-yard dashes, the former in

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER'S YEAR

Company Reports \$10.51 a Share Earned on the Common Stock, Compared With \$14.80 for the Previous 12 Months

NEW YORK, New York—The International Harvester Company reports for the year ended December 31, 1919, a surplus for the common stock equal to \$10.51 a share, compared with \$14.80 in the previous year. Last year, however, the company charged off \$7,403,023 as war losses in Europe. Earnings on total investment equaled 9% per cent before war losses and 6% per cent after. Gross earnings for 1919 totaled \$12,700,000, which was an considerable increase over the previous year. The report compares:

1919	1918
Open income	\$25,786,198
Interest on bonds	\$1,648,857
Interest on deb'ts	818,437
Ordn & timb exting	397,503
Res for plant dep	2,769,406
Res for maintenance	181,976
Res for war debts	607,114
Pension fund	1,000,000
Ras for collect exp	100,000
Contingent reserve	500,000
Total deductions	5,774,431
Balance	20,011,760
War losses, etc.	7,403,023
Net income	11,728,000
Preferred div	4,200,000
Common div	4,800,000
Surplus for year	3,608,726
Previous surplus	68,036,682
Total surplus	71,645,388

The combined balance sheet as of December 31, 1919, compares:

ASSETS	1919	1918
Prop, real est etc.	\$74,193,990	\$65,694,250
Deferred charges	345,965	335,924
Fire ins, pens fund	8,258,950	2,258,950
Inventories	99,565,232	114,516,302
Farms & destr nts	24,105,607	24,311,097
Acts rec	21,196,865	18,405,627
Res for loss on rec	2,018,949	2,018,949
Marketable sec's	7,552,123	11,758,597
Funds in Europe	29,556,711	24,040,000
Total	266,668,416	283,218,991

\*Includes bills, accounts and dividends payable.

## President McCormick's Remarks

In his report to shareholders President Harold F. McCormick says in part:

This comparatively satisfactory showing is attributed to the agricultural prosperity of the United States and Canada, which offset in some degree serious obstacles to European trade and unsettled manufacturing condition at home. Unusually good collections in those countries and reductions in inventories permitted the company to anticipate payment of \$10,000,000 of obligations maturing in 1921. The only liabilities shown by the balance sheet are for current accounts payable.

European war losses have now been completely written off out of reserves established for that purpose and from current earnings during the last five years. The only investment in Russia and Germany now standing on the books consists of the plants and inventories of the factories in those countries, valued at \$6,850,000. Late advice states that the plant near Moscow is still in operation and is one of the few important concerns in Russia that have not been nationalized.

## Company's Foreign Business

The factory near Lille, France, has been reequipped after being dismantled during four years of German military occupancy.

In striving to rebuild its foreign business the company finds much evidence to support the position that, wholly apart from sentiment and merely as a matter of self-interest, America cannot afford to stand aloof while Europe struggles with the tremendous task of industrial and economic rehabilitation. All international trade, and this nation's share therein, must suffer until the productive energies of the distressed countries are restored and until the resumption of their exports has created such external credits as will remove the barrier of unfavorable exchange.

Realizing this, the company is doing all in its power to aid the revival of agriculture in Europe. In this effort it has received cordial cooperation from the United States War Finance Corporation, which recently authorized a loan of several millions to the company to be used in financing foreign purchases of American farm implements.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

INTERBOROUGH	March	1920	1919
Gross revenue	\$4,476,561	\$2,394,130	
Oper expenses	2,829,712	2,413,277	
Net revenue	2,046,848	1,580,803	
Open income	1,818,025	3,268,588	
Total income	1,868,462	1,615,631	
Interest, rentals, etc	1,674,976	1,556,652	
Surplus	193,486	129,737	
Passengers carried	91,297,338	74,723,626	
Net income	12,950,193	10,047,111	
Deficit	1,994,750	2,337,665	

## JAPANESE STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—The Japanese Stock Exchange will reopen May 1, according to advices received here by Mitsui & Co., a large Japanese import and export company. The silk, rice and cotton exchanges now are open, the advices stated, adding that the silk exchange reopened April 20.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

## Yesterday's Market

Open High Low Last

Am Can	42 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Am Corp & Fy	135 1/2	135 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Am Inter Corp	92	92 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Am Mar	100	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Smelters	62 1/2	62 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Am Sugar	130 1/2	131	128 1/2	130
Am Tel & Tel	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Woolen	123	125 1/2	119	121 1/2
Amachson	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Bald Loco	151	151 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2
B & O	234	234 1/2	228 1/2	234 1/2
Beth Steel B	89	90 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2
Can Pac	117 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
C C Sugar pfd	82	82	81 1/2	81 1/2
End Johnson	106	106	105	105
Gen Electric	149 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2	149 1/2
Gen Met (new)	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Goodrich	66	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Int Paper	75 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Inspiration	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Kennecott	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Marine	33	33	31 1/2	31 1/2
Marine pfd	87 1/2	88	83 1/2	83 1/2
Met Pet	168 1/2	169 1/2	164 1/2	167 1/2
Mobile	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
N Y Central	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
N Y N H & H	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
N O Pacific	75	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Pan Am Pet	93	94	89 1/2	92 1/2
Pan Am P B	90	90	87	89
Pearl	100	100	98	100
Reading	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	61 1/2	62	57 1/2	59 1/2
Studebaker	109 1/2	109 1/2	106	105
Texas Co	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
U S Steel	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Utah Copper	55 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	56 1/2
Westinghouse	50	50	49 1/2	49 1/2
Willys-Overland	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Worthington	71	71 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2

Total sales 1,329,300 shares.

## LIBERTY BONDS

Open High Low Last

Lib 7 1/2	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 1st 4%	85.60	86.20	85.20	85.20
Lib 2d 4%	85.10	85.82	85.10	85.70
Lib 3d 4%	86.30	86.82	86.00	86.32
Lib 4d 4%	85.70	86.30	85.60	86.00
Lib 4th 4%	90.56	90.94	90.42	90.56
Viet 4 1/2	96.74	96.82	96.64	96.80
Viet 3 1/2	96.50	96.90	96.50	96.50

Preferred

Open High Low Last

Un K 5 1/2s, 1921...	95	96	95	95
Un K 5 1/2s, 1929...	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Un K 5 1/2s, 1937...	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS

Open High Low Last

Anglo French 5 1/2s	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
City of Paris 6s...	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
City of Lyons 6s...	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
City of Marseilles 6s	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
City of Chgnh. 5 1/2s	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
City of Bordeaux 6s	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Un K 5 1/2s, 1921...	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Un K 5 1/2s, 1929...	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Un K 5 1/2s, 1937...	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2

Stocks took another downward plunge yesterday on the New York exchange. It appeared to be a resumption of the bear movement. The reasons set forth for the decline included unfavorable credit conditions and the government's petition for a rehearing of the United States Steel Corporation's case before the Supreme Court. New low prices for the movement were recorded for many issues. U. S. Steel at the close was off 1% Pierce-Arrow 3 1/2 Marine preferred 3%, General Motors 3, Crucible 5%, Central Leather 2%, Baldwin 4%, American Woolen 3%, American Car & Foundry 3 1/2 and Central Leather 2%.

With the exception of Amoskeag, which had a net gain of 1% on the Boston exchange, local stocks generally closed at a lower price level.

**ANOTHER REACTION IN STOCK MARKET**

NEW YORK, New York—The Middle States Oil Corporation declared a stock allotment of 50 per cent, payable July 10 to stock of record June 14. In the opinion of the directors the increased earnings and value of assets warrant this distribution without diminishing the book value of the present shares.

## BOSTON STOCKS

## Yesterday's Closing Prices

Adv Dec

Am Tel	95 1/2
Am B & com	89 1/2
Am Bus	110
Am Wool com	121 1/2
Am Zinc	167 1/2
Arizona Com	11 1/2
Booth Fish	9 1/2
Boston Elev	62
Boston & Me	31 1/2
Butte & Sup	24 1/2
Cal & Arizona	61 1/2
Cal Hecla	340
Cooper Range	20 1/2
Ind. Royal	4 1/2
La. Copper	4 1/2
Mass Elec pfd	5
Mass Gas	72 1/2
May-Old Col	5 1/2
Miami	64
Mohawk	23 1/2
Mullins Body	29 1/2
N Y, N H & H	25 1/2
North Butte	19 1/2
Old Dominion	

## THE LAND OF DON QUIXOTE

**Specially for The Christian Science Monitor**  
Boarding the day express leaving Madrid at 10 a.m., we sought the compartment occupied by a party of bull fighters who were en route for our destination, Cordova, where two Senecas were born; and which boasts the battlefield of the Saracens who defeated Roderick of the Goths. On the plains beyond, Julius Caesar stimulated his soldiers by jumping into the ranks and fighting as a common soldier against the army of Sextus Pompey, who fell during this contest.

To the west lies Toboso, to which place by command of the Don went Sancho with a message of love to his fairest and most devoted Dulcinea. And two leagues from Toboso smiles Miguel Estevan, where Don Quixote hurried forth through the back door of his yard to the conquest that has made him the clown of Spanish literature.

At Puerto Lapicid stand the windmills bearing the traditional marks of the charge by the knight. And to Argamasilla, the hand of tradition points as the place where Cervantes wrote a part of his story, in the house of one Medrano. The house is still standing as a memorial to the grotesque imagery of Spain's greatest and most whimsical penman.

Cordova, a city of 60,000 population and once the imperial Muhammadan city of Karah-tuba, having a population of 1,000,000 Moors and Christians, was the center of a civilization more mighty than Damascus.

Smiling in a garland of orange blossoms and olive groves, she is now a city given to the serious occupation of agriculture, although occasionally a strolling musician gives a note of romance.

In 786, Abd-er-Rahman, the first Muhammadan ruler of Cordova, began the mosque bearing his name. More to impress the Christian subjects with the majesty of his power than for the devotion he left for his religious sovereign was this splendid monument to a forgotten past erected.

Ten years from the time of its beginning was this memorable structure finished. Following its tentative completion, it was enlarged and not till two centuries later were the elaborate decorations completed.

### Sacred Shrines

By the patio of orange trees the broadway invites our footsteps, and through a court aglow with all the sunshine of an Andalusian day we enter the mystic maze of this temple of the Moors.

Without, as we pass, are grouped Spanish women who have come to fill their great earthen vessels with water at the pool that has for many centuries blessed the thirsty man and beast who have come to seek its cooling shrine.

At this pool in many bygone centuries the Moslems performed the rite of ablution before entering the sacred shrines of their fathers, and today the devout say a special prayer when changing their undergarments.

It is said that the branching pillars are intended to stimulate the graceful date pine. This is easily believed as we view the far-reaching rows of plaster that lead a hundred ways to the chapels, in one of which the first copy of the Koran is said to have rested for many generations.

One of the most audacious acts of Charles V was to graft upon this splendid relic of the Moorish occupation a chapel, Renaissance in form, and adding his coat-of-arms as a memorial to his architectural vandalism.

Looking as if in silent disgust, and behind the Christian altars, are the niches in which the caliphs read the Koran. Through an arch built in the tenth century and ornamented by gilded stone work and glass mosaics sent by the Byzantine Emperor together with the artisans who did the ornamentation, as a gift to the caliphs, we see the ornate alcove where rested the holy book, richly jeweled and with its binding of priceless artistry.

Whether to preserve the lavish decorations from the vandal hands of the Christian, or cover the inscriptions from the desecrating gaze of the invaders, is not known, but many of the wonder works of the Moors have been covered by plaster. The small fee charged for admission is now devoted to a fund for the restoration of the walls as they were at the time of the Muhammadan tenure.

We had dreamed of old Spain by night, and our day dreams told us we were now approaching the province of La Mancha, famed the world over as the district in which Don Quixote prepared for his bellicose journey—the journey that made him the most beloved character in all books of romance and adventure.

In this romance of chivalry—chivalry by the way means but a doublet of cavalry—Cervantes sought the same end that now prevails as an accomplishment of the war just ended; and to Miguel de Saavedra-Cervantes, born at Alcalá de Henares, the ancient Complutum, a small town in the province of Castile in 1544, may be given the distinction of being the father of Spanish democracy.

By the "iron way" leading from Madrid we were to make the same trial as that made by the Knight of the Windmills. At Montesino, to see the "Profound Abyss"; at Toboso, to enter the same church that the Don and Sancho entered. On the Plain of Montiel rises a hill on which stands the very ancient town of Ripoll, where sojourned for three days and three nights the adventurers and the great Roque; and the town in the district of Yanguas, from which sailed the Yanguesian carriers who labored the Don's favorite charger, Rozimano. Boria, not far from the river Ebro, where the Knight "experienced much pleasure while he contemplated the verdure of its margin and the smoothness of its current" invited us on our pilgrimage; and beyond, washed by the Mediterranean,

lay the Strand of Barcelona, where the knight fell in his final combat.

But to more material things, and the delights of the most Romanesque modern of all Spanish cities, Cordova. To guard the mosque, the Moors had built the Calahorra Tower, or the "Gate of the Bridge." Our first introduction to this architectural relic was through the courtesy of Salvador Muñoz Perez, Alcalá (Mayor) of Cordova, at his charming villa. Entering the patio, in the center of which played a fountain, reflecting the habit of the Moors, we were ushered to a stairway leading to the chamber for guests, on the second floor. On a massive table stood a miniature of a

noonday repast doled by the brothers of the Hermitage. Our eager eyes had snatched glimpses of the scenic charms as we labored up the winding ways of the mountain; now we behold the great garden of nature that spreads its terraced way as far as the eye can reach. Above the purple vega, climbing to the higher elevations of the mountain, are the cistus, white as a young pearl, and the poppy consorting with the daisy and wild mustard.

Scattered among the semi-tropical green of bush and tree are the huts of the hermits, in many cases built by their own hands. A small cot of rough-hewn timber serves as a bed. Rattan

development of the international section is to be considered by the International Joint Commission; also whether the United States should not also bear a portion of the cost of deepening the all-Canadian section, in the benefit of which it would share. Generally speaking, power which can be developed for \$100 a horsepower is reckoned cheap power, and it is felt that this will be possible in connection with the development in question. It is also considered that, given a market for the available power, the latter would pay not only for its own development but for the improvement of navigation as well.

OTTAWA, Ontario—The governments of the United States and Canada recently appointed engineering representatives in connection with the development of the St. Lawrence deep waterway, and following this action



Andalusian Inn

## NEW ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION PLANS

**Proposals, Involving Radical Departure From Present Methods, Call for Dams and Locks**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

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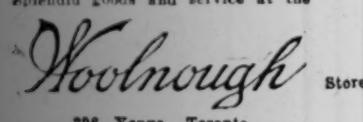
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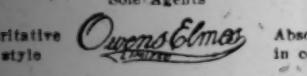
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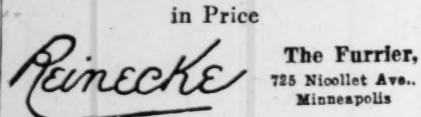
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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"And the next moment he lay sprawling in the clearing"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Outdoors A B C

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A is for ALL of the wonder unfurled  
 B in the BEAUTY of beautiful world.  
 C is for CLOUDLETS that fresh  
 breezes sail.  
 D is for DAYLIGHT with dawn  
 flooding date.  
 E is for EVENING with soft call  
 of birds.  
 F is for FIELDS with their low-  
 grazing herds.  
 G is for GLADNESS of glad open  
 air.  
 H is for HUMMING of bees every-  
 where.  
 I for INSECTS with strange  
 gleaming wings.  
 J is for JOY that the out-of-doors  
 brings.  
 K is for little KNOB climbed in  
 our play.  
 L is for LILY-BELL picked by the  
 way.  
 M is for MARSH where the gold  
 kingups grow.  
 N is the NOISE of the brook's gur-  
 gle-flow.  
 O is the OAK-TREE so stately and  
 tall.  
 P squirrel's PICNIC of acorns that  
 fall.  
 Q is for QUIET when rabbit darts  
 past.  
 R is for RIVER that runs by so fast.  
 S is for SUN sinking low in the sky—  
 T TIME to start for home!—Well,  
 by an' by!—  
 U is for UPHILL road. Up it we  
 roam—  
 V is for VIEW at the top of our  
 home!  
 W is the WREN singing so full of  
 glee.  
 X after X-ERCISE, x-ultant, free!  
 Y is for YOU, dear, with Z, ZEAL  
 to start.  
 Z Learning the Alphabet of Out-  
 door's Heart!

Lundy Carves the Walls  
of the "Cubby"

When June days came around again, bringing vacation time and the joys of summer, Ted and Lundy lost no time in finishing up their cubby-hole on the vacant lot across from Ted's house. The hole had been dug the previous summer and had a real trap door in its roof, with leather hinges. The roof was just level with the earth and the underground room was eight feet long, five feet wide, and deep enough to stand erect in.

Lundy liked carving, and making little statues and things out of wood, so he had the task of decorating the walls of the cubby. These walls were of very firm clay, of a brown color, dark in some places and light in

others. Lundy had a big knife his father had given him, and the end of a hoe that had lost its handle, and with these as tools he was to be the artist of the cubby. He squatted on the floor and set to work. Meanwhile Ted had started to dig out a fireplace in the end of the cubby away from the door, so that the boys would be able to roast potatoes and keep warm in the fall.

Lundy divided one of the side walls into panels with round pillars to mark them off. These pillars were carved out of the clay with the knife, and then all the dirt between them dug away with the hoe. The pillars and the panels were scraped and smoothed off for many an hour by Lundy, who spent on this work all the time that he could spare from playing "work up," swimming and hoeing the weeds out of his home garden.

When the clay was smooth enough to satisfy Lundy, he began to use the knife to carve his pictures, which were of all sorts, very much like those that the Indians, who used to live in caves in the cliffs, in the deserts of the United States, made a long, long time ago. Lundy always liked to play he was an Indian. He certainly had the quickness and skill of the Indians and his dark face made him look a good deal like one.

Picture after picture Lundy carved out with his sharp knife, and he had no end of fun in thinking up things to put on the walls. One day he even went down to the library and the lady who had charge of it and who liked boys very much, found a book showing carvings the Indians had made hundreds and hundreds of years ago, and which she called "hieroglyphics."

Both Lundy and Ted had a great time learning how to pronounce that word.

Some of the pictures that Lundy made on the walls of the cubby were men and women, dogs, trees, chickens, and stars in the sky, and a picture of a house with smoke coming out of the chimney. The boys were looking forward to the time when they could sit in front of their fireplace, and look at the things carved on the walls. As soon as one side of the cubby had been carved as well as he wanted it, Lundy started on the other wall. When the fathers and mothers of the two cubby-builders heard of the pictures and the fireplace they came down and looked at them, and thought them very, very fine, as, indeed they were.

Little Dancing  
Lanterns

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Little dancing lanterns.  
 Dancing in the night.  
 In a narrow, gleaming line,  
 Sharp with jeweled light,  
 Little foreign lanterns,  
 Will you let us know.  
 Where you learned the lovely airs  
 That become you so?

The Adventures of  
Diggely DanIn Which Little Black Bear Spends a  
Night in the Forest

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Now when the White-White Horse disappeared through the dusk with the Pretty Lady and Little Black Bear on his back, his feet seemed suddenly shod with wings. Indeed, he traveled so very swiftly that, in telling of it afterward, Little Black Bear was never quite certain that they had not actually skinned through the air. But—as he always added in conclusion—whether they did or did not made no very great difference. The important point was that even the wind could not have moved faster, so that, in most time at all, the three of them found themselves at the edge of a very black, and very deep, and very great forest.

"What a wonderful place!" cried Little Black Bear. "Do let us go on into the depths of it!"

"No," answered the Lady, as she stopped. "At least I may not go, for I have much else to do. But it is here that you are to alight and set out in quest of your story."

"Oh, that will be fine," said Little Black Bear, as he prepared to climb to the ground. And then, hesitating for a moment, he added, "But how am I to get back to the menagerie tent?"

"Trust me for that," the Lady replied, "for in due time I shall come to you again and then the three of us will once more return to Spangle-land."

And as her wiggly-nosed passenger scrambled down, the golden-haired one bade him a merry farewell and was gone.

For a moment Little Black Bear stood looking after the fleeting forms and then, turning his face toward the forest and tucking his lunch bag more securely under one arm, he waddled into the deepening gloom as quickly as his rather short legs would carry him.

"Why, it must be here that the circus gets all its poles," he exclaimed as he looked about at the tremendously tall trees. "Goodness, the number of them! And the size! There's one that's every bit as big around as Hippo; and another that's even larger than Elephant." He recalled what the crow in the messenger's cap had said about a million trillion clouds. "Yes," he said, wagging his head rather wisely, "there must easily be that many trees."

So, talking to himself as he went, and picking his way around the ends of gray, knarled logs, Little Black Bear trudged deeper and deeper into

the forest. As he advanced the gloom changed to night, and, though the traveler's eyes were very bright and quite used to the dark, he finally decided to find a resting place until morning.

Now, Little Black Bear had never spent a night in the woods but was, on the contrary, accustomed to snuggling close in the straw on the floor of a splendid red and golden cage. Still, he had often heard his elders tell of the great wide world and he knew that hollow trees were supposed to make ideal lodging places. So he immediately set about to find one. He had not far to look, for very soon he came to a tree of unusual size and there, in its base, was a most inviting black hole. Going up to it, he found that the hole opened into a round room in the trunk. The floor of the room was packed close with leaves that crackled under foot as their visitor stepped over them.

"Why, I shall be most comfortable here," cried Little Black Bear, "I had no idea one could find such houses as this away in the depths of the forest."

In fact, the discovery so delighted him that he began to sing the merriest kind of a tune and, noting that the walls of the tree caused his voice to seem much deeper than it really was, he sang the song all over again. Next

—because he loved to hear the leaves crinkle and crunch—he broke into a jig and ended by rolling over and over on the floor. But in doing this he all but crushed the paper bag which held his lunch and that caused him to remember that perhaps he should dine before going to bed. So, getting up, he went out into the open and sat down with his back to the tree. Here he undid the bag and rummaged inside with his paw. He was very much tempted to eat the taffy-on-the-stick but finally decided on an apple. Munching upon this, he sat peering into the night.

Here and there winged little spots of light glowed for a moment and then were snuffed out again. They made Little Black Bear think of spangles. They were about that size. They thought they might be the fireflies of which he had heard. But, aside from the twinkle-dots, all was gloom broken only by immense columns that were even blacker than the night itself. And these Little Black Bear knew were the trunks of the great trees that stood near his own. How big everything was. How cool and sweet the air. How he wished all the other animals were with him. What a story he would have to tell!

From away in the distance came a faint "hoot, hoot, hoot." Out of nearby trees dropped odd little sounds as though something were hopping about on the branches. But by now he had disposed of his apple and so, carefully closing the paper bag, he rose to his feet and returned to the room in the tree.

"Gracious," he said, "why, it must be after 9 o'clock. I was never up this late before in all my life. What a lark I am having!"

"I say, hush up, whoever you may be down below," suddenly broke forth a voice from somewhere outside and over his head. "First you rouse a body with your singing, and now you insist upon talking to yourself."

"Oh, please excuse me," answered Little Black Bear, feeling very much ashamed. "I really didn't mean to disturb anyone."

"Well, it's all right this time, only kindly don't do it again." Then, after a pause, "Will you be with us long?"

"Well—er—that is—I really don't know," he answered.

"Family?" inquired the voice.

"Oh, no!" Little Black Bear hastened to reply, "I am quite alone. But who are you, if I may ask?"

"Hey, there!" came an entirely new voice—this time from very high overhead, "how long are you two going to keep folks awake with that chattering?"

But neither Little Black Bear nor the one to whom he had been talking answered so much as a word. Instead, silence now fell as deep as the night that surrounded the tree. Little Black Bear hardly dared move for fear the leaves might crackle and then, after a time—for he had already become drowsy—he gradually forgot the strange voices that had come from above, and slipped away into Slumberland.

Now whether it was this sound that awakened him, Little Black Bear had no way of knowing, but, however that may have been, the very first thing that came to him when he again opened his eyes was the rhythm and ring of an echoing hammer. He knew it was a hammer, for he had sometimes seen the men of the circus at work on the cages. Indeed, as he lay there on the warm bed of leaves he could almost see the nails slowly sink into place.

"Surely, now, some one must be building a house in the forest," he said as he scrambled to his feet and went to the door of the tree. "Yes, and it must be somewhere up the side of that slope."

For, now that day had come, Little Black Bear could see that the trunk of the tree stood at the foot of what looked to be a mountain—a mountain that was covered with trees quite as big as those that grew at its base. So closely did these stand and so dense were their boughs that it was only here and there that a bit of the sun found its way through the leaves. Because of this, Little Black Bear was reminded of the soft gray twilight-time that always brought Diggely Dan to the menagerie tent.

There were birds of many kinds in many, many trees twittering and teetering as if discussing their plans for the day. Their voices caused little

Black Bear to remember the mysterious ones of the night. But he soon decided that those who spoke to him might be any two of the whole dozens of birds. So, turning his thoughts to peanuts and carrots he sat down and, with the lunch bag between his knees, devoured a most appetizing breakfast.

Once more he was about to eat the taffy-on-the-stick, but again decided to wait until later. As he finished his last peanut the pounding of the hammer sounded again and then, a moment later, came the rising and falling "gr-r-r-r-r" of a saw.

"I have just got to find out what all that is about," decided Little Black Bear, as he folded his lunch bag. "Who knows? It may prove the best kind of an adventure."

And so, guided by the song of the tree, he started up the side of the mountain. As he progressed the trees grew less dense and this made more light. Long, dazzling beams that seemed to split into thousands of glistening splinters came from the foliate canopy that spread far above. Great rocks began to appear. The grass grew very green. The hammering was very near and now and then, reaching the edge of what proved to be a broad clearing. Little Black Bear came in sight of a scene that caused him to halt in utter amazement.

Spread out before him was a sort of niche in the mountain with a floor as wide as the menagerie tent, fully as smooth and almost as long. At the edge of the niche and framed by jagged rocks were two wooden doors made of small trunks of trees bound tightly together with bolts and with bars. Both these doors were closed as if shutting the mouth of a cave.

But it was what occupied the center of the clearing that held the fascinated attention of Little Black Bear. Here was a wide-spreading tree and under its shade an enormously long work-bench surrounded by whole drifts of curly-leaf shavings. The bench was fitted with a vise with wide wooden jaws, while its face was covered with many strange tools. In front of the bench and half in the sunlight were two ponderous saw-horses that supported an oddly shaped frame. And, bending over these, a carpenter's cap tied round his waist was a shaggy coated Bruin of marvelous size.

Now, of course, Little Black Bear took in the entire scene in a whole lot less time than it has taken to tell of it. Indeed, by now he had softly lifted himself to the top of a rock that he might obtain a still better view. Then, just as he had done so, and without the least sign of warning, the rock rolled away with a crash, and the next moment he lay sprawling in the clearing not a half dozen steps from the one in the cap and the apron!

## How the Trees Play

"Well!" smiled the daisy, as Nancy came running down the path toward evening, "so you are curious to know how the trees play: I shall tell you, for I have been watching them all day."

"To begin with, trees are very musical, and almost always sing when they play. I heard one wild fig tree softly crooning:

Diddley, dappled, sunlit grass,  
 Windily, tumbled, breezes pass,  
 Greenly, sheenly, smooth leaves play,  
 Fruity, roundly, leaves drop away.

And at the end of the song the wild fig tree gave a little shake to his boughs, and down tumbled a tiny round fig, which is, as you know, not the eatable kind.

Trees like to play ball, and a favorite game with those trees who have acorns, is to aim them at some passerby, in the hope that he will think there is someone hidden in the bushes. I saw a man walking past that big oak tree, holding his hat in his hand, as it was so nice and shady under the trees. Presently one mischievous oak aimed a very fat acorn at his head: He gave a jump and said "Who did that—you come out of there!" And the oak tree chuckled.

Trees like to play at dressing up, just like children. We flowers do not dress up, but always wear the same costume, although sometimes we shorten or lengthen our skirts. But the trees take every opportunity, as for instance the changing of the seasons, to have a great fancy dress ball. I have seen them appear in the most delicate green dresses at times, and the same year they will wear a riot of color like orange, yellow, and red, so that you would hardly know they were the same trees. Vain, I call it," remarked the daisy, as she perked up a prim white ruffle.

Nancy was busy watching a willow tree dipping its branches into the waters of a rippling stream. "Always playing with water" said the daisy, "I never see those willows but they are wet up to the knees from paddling and dipping about."

"Those mimosa?" as Nancy pointed to some beautiful flat-topped trees. "Well, they are always swinging up and down, and dancing little jigs. As soon as the sun sinks toward the west, they fold all the little leaves together and tuck them into bed until the next day!"

## My Little Bubble

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My little bubble is a world  
 Of salmon pink and gold.  
 My little bubble is a world  
 That's neither new nor old.  
 My little bubble is a land  
 That folk have longed to know.  
 But maps, alas, have never shown  
 The proper way to go.

## THE HOME FORUM

## The New Lord Petty Bag

On the morning after our vicar's arrival in London he attended at the Petty Bag Office. It was situated in the close neighborhood of Downing Street and the higher government; and though the building itself was not much, seeing that it was shored up on one side, that it bulged out in the front, was foul with smoke, dingy with dirt, and was devoid of any single architectural grace or modern improvement, nevertheless its position gave it a status in the world which made the clerks in the Lord Petty Bag's office quite respectable in their walk in life. Mark had seen his friend Sowerby on the previous evening, and had then made an appointment with him for the following morning at the new minister's office. And now he was there a little before his time, in order that he might have a few minutes' chat with his brother. When Mark found himself in the private secretary's room he was quite astonished to see the change in his brother's appearance which the change in his official rank had produced. Jack Roberts had been a well-built, straight-legged, handsome young fellow, pleasant to the eye because of his natural advantages, but rather given to a harum-skaram style of gait, and occasionally careless, not to say slovenly, in his dress. But now he was the very pink of perfection. His jaunty frock-coat fitted him to perfection; not a hair of his head was out of place; his waistcoat and trousers were glossy and new, and his umbrella, which stood in the umbrella stand in the corner, was tight and neat, and small, and natty. "Well, John, you've become quite a great man," said his brother.

"I don't know much about that," said John; "but I find that I have an enormous deal of flogging to go through."

"Do you mean work? I thought you had about the easiest berth in the whole Civil Service."

"Ah! that's just the mistake that people make. Because we don't cover whole reams of foolscap paper at the rate of fifteen lines to a page, and five words to a line, people think that we private secretaries have got nothing to do. Look here," and he tossed over scornfully a dozen or so of little notes. "I tell you what, Mark; it is no easy matter to manage the patronage of a Cabinet minister. Now I am bound to every one of these fellows a letter that will please him; and yet I shall refuse to every one of them the request which he asks."

"That must be difficult."

"Difficult is no word for it. But, after all, it consists chiefly in the knack

of the thing. One may have the wit from such a sharp and waspish word as 'no'."

I do it every day, and I really think that the people like it."

"Perhaps your refusals are better than other people's acquiescences."

"I don't mean that at all. We private secretaries have all to do the same thing. Now, would you believe it? I have used up three lifts of note-paper already in telling people that

## An Old-Fashioned Garden

Four o'clock and prince's feather, Lady-slippers, wilding thyme, Pink and purple phlox together, Ribbon grass to bind my rhyme, All the lilies in the middle, And the roses at the rim, Color, scent, and tangled beauty, Filled that garden to the brim.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

many interesting legends. Above Inversnaid, where there is a beautiful waterfall, leaping over the rock and glancing out from the overhanging birches, we passed McFarland's Island, concerning the origin of which name he gave a history. A nephew of one of the old Earls of Lennox, the ruins of whose castle we saw on Inch Murrin, . . . was obliged to flee. Returning after many years, he built a castle upon this island, which was always afterward named, on account

burgh to Staffa. Stirling and Edinburgh Castles would have been visible, but that the clouds hung low in the valley of the Forth and hid them from our sight.

The view from Ben Lomond is nearly twice as extensive as that from Catskill, being uninterrupted on every side, but it wants the glorious forest scenery, clear, blue sky, and active rejoicing character of the latter. —From "Views Afoot," by Bayard Taylor.

## "The Steps of a Good Man"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY one would like to appropriate the psalmist's statement that "the steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord; and he delighteth in his way"; but the fact that the ordinary human being's steps are not uniformly or even commonly such as end in harmony tends to discourage the assumption that they are ordered by the Lord and to induce the admission that one has perhaps not quite measured up to the standard indicated in the phrase, "a good man." Clearly enough, a good man's steps are motivated and governed by good; but who is the good man? It is impossible to discover what constitutes the good man without first considering what is his source of goodness, and what inspires him to love and to express good. Since nothing human or material is ever found to be wholly good, thought necessarily turns to God as the unchanging divine Principle, as the source whence emanate all real expressions of good. Referring to this conception of God, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 286 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "In the Saxon and twenty other tongues good is the term for God. The Scriptures declare all that He made to be good, like Himself—good in Principle and idea. Therefore the spiritual universe is good and reflects God as He is."

This, then, is the explanation of the "good man," the man concerning whose genesis it is written that "God created man in his own image," and that "God saw everything that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." No mortal can claim to be this spiritual man in God's likeness. The mortal is, indeed, a supposititious being in an existence which imitates, but never succeeds in representing the spiritual likeness of God. Jesus the Christ persistently distinguished between the mortal and the immortal, and because of this scientific distinction, he was able so successfully to subdue the corporeal senses that the "steps of a good man" were shown in his own demonstration to be those spiritual activities that lead away from the domination of the senses; and he also proved that spiritual joy lies in this way. How vigilantly he refused to identify spiritual qualities as finite person was illustrated in his familiar dialogue with the young man who inquired of him what good thing he should do that he might have eternal life. "Why callst thou me good?" was Jesus' answer; "there is none good but one, that is, God; but if thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments." The commandments, obedience to which would lead to eternal life, were each designed to nullify some phase of material sense, and, as epitomized by Jesus on another occasion, simply demanded all-absorbing love for God, as good, and for spiritual man who expresses that good.

Even if a man undertakes to keep these commandments, however, he will find himself still unsatisfied, as did the rich young man who approached Jesus, if he tries to extract happiness from material things apart from his spiritual experience. The inability, in the midst of material shadows, to discern and joyfully to appropriate what is really substantial and good will continue so long as a man believes that good inheres in matter and that the good things which he desires are material. It is just as necessary to know that the things which spiritual man possesses and desires to possess are "things of the Spirit," or perhaps more specifically, states of consciousness, as it is to know that man is himself spiritual.

Covetousness for the things of the flesh disappears when it is understood that, as James declares, "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." All the steps of the good man will, then, so fast as they are revealed, direct a man away from desire for those abundances and successes so dear to the human mind, and enable him to realize his desires in their beautiful actuality as ideas in Mind. Of the exclusive reality of Spirit and spiritual things, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 275 of "Science and Health," "All substance, intelligence, wisdom, being, immortality, cause, and effect belong to God. These are His attributes, the eternal manifestation of the infinite divine Principle. Love. No wisdom is wise but His wisdom; no truth is true, no love is lovely, no life is Life but the divine; no good is, but the good God bestows."

So we wandered idly in the scented spring dusk. The young people who work in Newburyport's factories are a cheerful type, to judge by those we saw in Market Square and Brown's Square, where huge elms in double rows and a breadth of grass make a parklet on which several of the oldest houses and three or four churches face, lending their dignity to the gracious welcome of the noble trees. Facing on this square we found another hotel, the Brown, looking comfortable and sleepy. We sat down on a bench and watched the children playing in and out about the statue of William Lloyd Garrison, by D. C. French, an unspiritual work, but looking its best in the shadow. Garrison was born in this town . . .

The whole place was of a peacefulness that touched you. . . . Frogs croaked and insects chirped, making a fairy ringing in the air. Couples sauntered slowly by the margin of the water or sat under the trees on the grass. Two youths with a pocket flashlight and butterfly net were hunting moths along the strip of shore, giving little exclamations of triumph and excitement.—From "Old Seaport Towns of New England," by Hilda Gard Hawthorne.

of sin which is in my members." Nevertheless, he thanked God that "with the mind" he himself served "the law of God," and was able, through his understanding, constantly to "prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God."

It is through the understanding of God as divine Principle, or good, and of man as the idea of Principle, and the application of this understanding to false mortal beliefs, that spiritual good comes to dominate the temporal, and a man is enabled to illustrate in his experience how it is that the steps of a good man are ordered by divine Principle to ends of holiness. "When we realize that Life is Spirit," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 264 of "Science and Health," "never in nor of matter, this understanding will expand into self-completeness, finding all in God, good, and needing no other consciousness."

## The Gay Time Is Begun

Look! look! the spring is come! O feel the gentle air, That wanders thro' the boughs to burst!

The thick buds everywhere!

The birds are glad to see

The high unclouded sun;

Winter is fled away, they sing.

The gay time is begun.

Down the meadows green  
Let us go dance and play,  
And look for violets in the lane,  
And ramble far away  
To gather primroses,  
That in the woodland grow,  
And hunt for oxlips, or if yet  
The blades of bluebells show.

There the old woodman gruff  
Hath half the coppice cut,  
And weaves the hurdles all day long  
Beside his willow hut.

—From "Shorter Poems," by Robert Bridges.

## Old and New Books

There is no sillier affectation than that of old-worldism. To rave about Sir Robert Browne and know nothing of William Cobbett is foolish. To turn your back upon your own time is simply to provoke living wags, with rudimentary but effective humor, to chalk opprobrious epithets upon your person. But, on the other hand, to depend upon your contemporaries for literary sustenance, to be reduced to scan the lists of "Forthcoming Works" with a hungry eye, to complain of a dearth of new poems, and new novels, and new sermons, is worse than affectation—it is stupidity.—Augustine Birrell.

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Lisière de Forêt, by Diaz, in the Louvre, Paris

## The Art of Diaz

Barbizon, in 1836, was an obscure hamlet, lost in the middle of the landes and woods, and haunted only by some artists then unknown to fame, enthusiastic worshippers of its wild beauty. Its inhabitants were poor woodcutters and tillers of the meager soil—richer in its rocks of sandstone than in agricultural produce. "Aligny was there, and Diaz," says M. Sensier, and Rousseau, and Rousseau's instructions on the palette were the "point de départ" of the real talent of Diaz, for color. At this period the fine studies of the "Grand Refusé" (Rousseau) were a revelation to the quondam painter of porcelain, who had been struggling, all alone, to purge himself of the traditions of the "peinture" of the apothecaries' gallipot, and the chocolate cup. "Diaz," M. Sensier adds, "was conquered immediately by Rousseau, and his admiration for him remained for ever, the conviction . . . of all his life. Speak of it to Diaz, now!" he says, ". . . and you will see his Castilian look lighted up at the memory of the great chief who led him on to two steps, was ushered into the next room.

If a man be altered by becoming a private secretary, he is much more altered by being made a Cabinet minister. Roberts, as he entered the room, could hardly believe that this was the same Harold Smith whom Mrs. Prudie bothered so cruelly in the lecture-room at Barchester. Then he was . . . insignificant. Now, as he stood smiling on the hearthrug of his official fireplace, it was quite pleasant to see the kind, patronizing smile which lighted up his features. He delighted to stand there, with his hands in his trousers' pocket, the great man of the place, conscious of his lordship, and feeling himself every inch a minister. Sowerby was with him, and was standing a little in the background, from which position he winked occasionally at the person over the minister's shoulder.

"Ah! well, yes; I think he will. And now, what can I do for you, Roberts?" Hereupon Mr. Sowerby struck in, making it apparent by his explanation that Mr. Roberts himself by no means intended to ask for anything; but that, as his friends had thought that this stall at Barchester might be put into his hands with more fitness than into those of any other clergyman of the day, he was willing to accept the piece of preferment from a man whom he respected so much as he did the new Lord Petty Bag. The minister did not quite like this, as it restricted him from much of his condescension, and robbed him of the incense of a petition which he had expected Mark Roberts would make to him. But, nevertheless, he was very gracious. "He could not take it upon himself to declare," he said, "what might be Lord Brock's pleasure with reference to the preferment at Barchester which was vacant. He had certainly already spoken to his lordship on the subject, and had perhaps some reason to believe that his own wishes would be consulted. No distinct promise had been made, but he might perhaps go so far as to say that he expected such result. If so, it would give him the greatest pleasure in the world to congratulate Mr. Roberts on the possession of the stall—a stall which he was sure Mr. Roberts would fill with dignity, piety, and brotherly love." And then, when he had finished, Mr. Sowerby gave a final wink, and said that he regarded the matter as settled.—From "Framley Parsonage," by Anthony Trollope.

## Ben Lomond

At the head of Leven Vale, we set off in the steamer Water Witch over the crystal waters of Loch Lomond, passing Inch Murrin, the deer-park of the Duke of Montrose, and Inch Caillach. . . . where gray pines wave Their shadows . . . Under the clear sky and golden light of the declining sun, we entered the Highlands, and heard on every side names we had learned long ago in the lays of Scott. Here were Glen Fruin and Bannochar, Ross Dhu and the pass of Beal-na-ma. Further still, we passed Rob Roy's rock, where the lake is locked in by lofty mountains. The cone-like peak of Ben Lomond rises far above on the right. Ben Vorlich stands in front, and the jagged crest of Ben Arthur looks over the shoulders of the western hills. A Scotchman on board pointed out to us the remarkable places, and related

## The Sweet Days

Can I forget the sweet days that have been.

When from the hills of Gwent I saw the earth

Burned into two by Severn's silver flood:

When I would go alone at night to see

The moonlight, like a big white butterfly.

Dreaming on that old castle near

Carlton.

While at its side the Usk went softly by:

Can I forget the sweet days that have been.

The villages so green I have been in;

Llanternam, Magor, Malpas, and

Llanwern, Llswery, old Caeleon, and Alteryn?

Can I forget the banks of Malpas Brook.

Or Ebbw's voice in such a wild delight,

As on he dashed with pebbles in his throat.

Gurgling towards the sea with all his might?

—William H. Davies.

## A Town After Sunset

There is something especially attractive in making your first acquaintance with a town after sunset. The shop look so gay, the passersby have a holiday air, they gather in groups, especially the young men of the place, and laugh and chatter. In the home streets people sit out on their stoops, and the few lights are reflected wonderfully from arched boughs and fluttering leaves, while long dark reaches tempt you with mystery and promise. Girls in white dresses fly by, a mother sings to her baby from an upper chamber, and somewhere a bell rings slowly.

So we wandered idly in the scented spring dusk. The young people who work in Newburyport's factories are a cheerful type, to judge by those we saw in Market Square and Brown's Square, where huge elms in

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The Views of Ghalib Kemaly Bey

Outside the circle of what may be called "interests," it is safe to say that, in all civilized countries, the great bulk of public opinion is in favor of ending, once and for all, "the Turkish régime." There is no desire to put an end to Turkey as an independent state; but there is a very strong desire that that tyranny, which the Ottoman has exercised for over 500 years over subject peoples, shall now, finally, come to an end, and all opportunity for its further exercise be forever eliminated.

Once the circle of interests is entered the outlook is, of course, very different. In the years of the war, when all interests save one, the winning of the war, were more or less submerged, such countries as France and Italy, for instance, vied with one another in denouncing the Turk, in proclaiming the utter overthrow which awaited him when the war should be fought and won, and in supporting such claims as those of the Greek and the Armenian for final deliverance from his tyrannies. With the war won, however, with Germany reduced to impotence and the great concern thus removed, the interests straightway revived; and, before the world was well aware of what was happening, the great diplomatic organization by which, in times past, the Turk maintained himself and was maintained in Constantinople, was completely rehabilitated. The sanctity of the Caliphate and the danger of outraging the religious sense of the Muhammadans of the world were the stalking horses, but the motive power was supplied by the French financier, who reckoned, quite justly, on the Turk being more pliable than any mandatory that could be thought of, and by the Italian politician, who saw in the maintenance of the Turk the most certain weapon for combating Greek aspirations.

And so the Turk took heart of grace. After all, he was not entirely without friends, even yet; and, resourceful as ever, he discovered that there were many things, very much to his liking, that he could still do. On the tangible side, there was almost unlimited scope for the efforts of such men as Mustapha Kemal Pasha, whilst on the intangible, but no less important side, there was equally unlimited opportunity to secure some real enlightenment in Europe on the Turkish question, through the highly skilled work of Ghalib Kemaly Bey. Thus, whilst Mustapha Kemal Pasha was vigorously solving the Armenian question and, incidentally, the Greek question in Asia Minor, according to the Talaatian formula, Ghalib Kemaly Bey, formerly Turkish Minister in Athens, set sail for western Europe, and, one day, landed with his suite at San Remo.

At San Remo, Ghalib Kemaly Bey was seen by a representative of this paper, and, at once, opened his heart. The attitude of the Allies toward the Turk was, he declared in effect, simply monstrous. Turkey would, in all probability, never sign the shameful treaty which was, even at that moment, under preparation. Turkey "would not tolerate oppression," and "would not obey Greek or any other alien rule. The Turks might not have machine-guns, aeroplanes, and other "diabolical instruments," now employed by western civilization, but they would resist "with sticks and stones," if necessary, the shameless attempt to thrust them under a foreign nation. Furthermore, Ghalib Kemaly Bey continued with terrible significance, let the Allies remember that there were no less than 350,000,000 Muhammadans in the world, and that they would rally, to a man, round their Caliph. As to the Armenian so-called atrocities, they were, of course, "greatly exaggerated," but, anyhow, the one thing that Turkey desired, above all others, was that Armenia should be autonomous under the guidance and suzerainty of Turkey.

And so it went on. If it had not so much high tragedy behind it, here would be high comedy indeed. The Turk as a protestor against oppression! The Turk outraged at the use of machine-guns, aeroplanes, and other "diabolical instruments" now employed by western civilization! The Turk ready to fight with sticks and stones for a righteous cause! The Turk as guide and mentor of an "autonomous Armenia"! The light at San Remo is too pitiful for such trappings.

But, indeed, no one can take Ghalib Kemaly Bey seriously. It is quite in vain for him to refer ominously to the 350,000,000 Muhammadans who stand ready to rally to the support of their Caliph "if he is interfered with." The world is not unmindful of the fact that when that Caliph issued a solemn call to a great jihad, in the early days of the great war, the overwhelming majority of those 350,000,000 Muhammadans, like a certain entirely fictitious character, simply "took no notice." "The Arabs will make common cause with the Turks on the question of the Caliphate," declared Ghalib Kemaly Bey in a forceful conclusion. But the world, outside the interests, is still, it may be ventured, unmoved.

Was it not a well-known Italian professor, deeply versed in such matters, who recently proved with a wealth of learning that the Caliphate, as it exists today, was "invented" by Abdul Hamid I, as late as 1774, in order to secure some moral ascendancy over the Tartars of the Crimea? And did he not show that it was Abdul Hamid II, because "he found the idea so useful," who elevated the doctrine to a position of tremendous sanctity? That, declared the Italian professor, in so many words, was all, or nearly all, the sanctity there was attaching to it. The views of Ghalib Kemaly Bey are no more convincing than are the works of Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

### The Senate Minority Leader

The announcement by Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, that he would not seek to continue to act as minority leader in the United States Senate ended an apparent deadlock which had existed for several months, in which the strength of the Democratic side of the Chamber was evenly divided between the Nebraskan and

Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama. The indications were, however, that the deadlock would have been broken, perhaps by a majority of two votes, at least, in favor of Senator Underwood, even if Senator Hitchcock had not retired from the contest voluntarily. It will be recalled that at the last previous caucus called to choose a minority leader, Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, who might have cast the deciding vote, refused to express a preference for either of the candidates, because, he said, both were his friends and he was unable to choose between them. Since then, however, Senator Smith is reported to have said that his choice would be Senator Underwood. Likewise, since the former caucus, Carter Glass, for a time Secretary of the Treasury, has taken his seat as Senator from Virginia, succeeding Senator Thomas S. Martin, whom Senator Hitchcock had succeeded as minority leader. Senator Glass has, it is said, for some time stood ready to cast his vote for the Alabama Senator.

Perhaps no great surprise was felt in political circles, in Washington and elsewhere in the United States, when the announcement of Senator Hitchcock's withdrawal was made. His leadership of the Senate minority forces was regarded as more or less temporary, although before assuming it he had become the ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee. His opportunity to prove his qualifications as a leader came in the long months in which the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations covenant were under consideration in the Senate. With the division in the Democratic ranks upon the questions of ratification, reservations, and textual amendments, it became increasingly impossible for the Nebraskan to please or conciliate the divergent factions. It has been asserted by his critics within his own party that he lacks the initiative which Senator Underwood is said to possess, and that his unquestioning adherence to the wishes of the White House in directing the Treaty fight prevented ratification of that document months ago, with such reservations and amendments as the President would have been bound to accept. Senator Hitchcock's critics enjoy the tactical advantage of being able to make claims which no one can call upon them to prove, and which, likewise, cannot be disproved. The status quo ante bellum in the Senate Treaty fight can hardly be restored. The scars left by the bitterness of partisan and internece strife can scarcely be eradicated in a moment.

How far, if at all, the result of the recent Nebraska primary contest influenced Senator Hitchcock in announcing his voluntary withdrawal from the leadership fight cannot, of course, be said. His failure in that State to "eliminate" William Jennings Bryan from the Nebraska delegation to the San Francisco convention, as he sought to do, possibly detracted somewhat from the prestige which he had retained. It is quite certain that the result of the Nebraska vote could not have encouraged him.

The selection of Senator Underwood by the Democrats of the Senate to act as their floor leader seems still further to indicate the growing tendency in that Chamber to disregard what had been supposed to be established precedent. Senator Underwood, according to the traditions of the Senate, was not in line for the leadership. He is just about to complete his first term of service in that body, and, according to "rank," is the junior of many Democrats who might aspire to the position which his colleagues have assigned to him. It is true, of course, that he came to the Senate with a record of long and successful party leadership in the House of Representatives, but the veterans in the upper chamber of Congress usually seem disinclined to accept, at their face value, any diploma, any reward of merit, or any service stripes bestowed by the House. Their standards have heretofore been those of their own fixing, and the freshmen and juniors, in years past, have had to make their own way, usually against some odds, and sometimes in the face of what, in another school, would be called "hazing." Perhaps Senator Underwood recognized no such limitation as this precedent pretended to impose. His record, almost since the day he moved across the corridor from the House, would indicate that he did not. An equal disregard for traditions has been shown by Senator Lentroot of Wisconsin, a Republican, who, under the former rule, would still be regarded almost as a fledgling, but who, in recent months, exhibited many of the qualities of leadership. He, like the Alabama Senator, is a graduate of the House school, where, perhaps, in the somewhat less decorous rough-and-tumble of parliamentary warfare, the men who do the fighting learn tactical maneuvers which serve them well in emergencies.

### Another Cabinet Crisis in Spain

THE announcement from Madrid that the Spanish Premier, Mr. Allendesalazar, has placed his resignation in the hands of the King, and that the famous "concentration Ministry" is about to follow many predecessors into retirement, can come as a surprise to no one at all acquainted with the political situation in Spain. The Allendesalazar Cabinet, in the first place, was never built to last. Of all the makeshift ministries which Spain has seen, during the past few years, this strange conglomeration of all talents was perhaps the most obviously a mere stop-gap. It was formed for one ostensible purpose and really for no other purpose, namely, the passing of the budget, and, having entirely failed to fulfill that purpose, it has, at last, apparently succumbed to the intrigue and utter dissension which characterized it from the first.

The whole interlude, for it can be called nothing more, is typically Spanish. On the downfall of the Sanchez de Toca Cabinet, last December, Spain was faced with a political crisis of most satisfying proportions. It appeared to be quite impossible to form a new ministry. All manner of possibilities and combinations were discussed and even tried, but, one after another, they failed to come to anything. At last the King surprised every one, as he has done more than once in the past, by a violent departure from the accepted path. He sent for Manuel Allendesalazar, a man very little known to the general public, who for some time had been occupying a position of honorable obscurity as president of the Senate, and requested him to form a ministry. Mr. Allendesalazar, as president of the Senate, was a neutral as far as party was concerned. The only kind of ministry, therefore, that he could form

was a coalition ministry, and it was this task that the King requested him to set about.

Now, as a temporary expedient, such a scheme represented a most astute piece of political maneuvering. For the situation was full of just those dramatic possibilities so dear to the heart of the Spanish statesman. The country was "in danger," in sore need of a government that would sink all differences, and carry through the work of financial and economic adjustment and rehabilitation which the times so urgently demanded. The appeal was made by a non-partisan statesman. By responding to his call, no party would be placed at an advantage or a disadvantage. It was simply a great opportunity for "a display of patriotism." Mr. Allendesalazar, therefore, found his work quite unexpectedly easy. From Mr. Maura he went to Mr. Dato, from Mr. Dato to Mr. Cierva, and from Mr. Cierva to the Count de Romanones, and every one of them declared that "as a matter of patriotism" they would undoubtedly assist. It was the same with the Marques de Alhucemas, better known as Mr. Garcia Prieto, and with Mr. Alba; both agreed to do what they could. And so, within less than twenty-four hours, the "concentration Ministry," as it came to be called, was formed, with the comfortable, solid, easy-going, non-combative Mr. Allendesalazar as Prime Minister.

Thus the machine was erected, but any survey of the past few months must lead to the conviction that it never worked. From the very first, the Maurist element gave rise to serious difficulty. Beyond a few preliminary excursions in the Cortes, the great work of the budget was entirely neglected; whilst it was openly declared, in certain quarters, that the whole affair was nothing less than an attempt on the part of the Maurist-Cierva interests to "discredit Parliament," and to "govern Spain without a Cortes." Mr. Allendesalazar strove valiantly to prevent a collapse, but, for some time past, it has been evident that the news which has just come through from Madrid could only be deferred for a matter of days, or weeks at the most.

### North Dakota's Coal Fields

IN THESE days of ever-increasing prices for fuel, both coal and oil, the report of a recent survey of the North Dakota coal fields cannot fail to attract attention and arouse interest. The fact has been known for many years, of course, that there exist in that State extensive undeveloped deposits of lignite coal, but it will cause some surprise, no doubt, to learn that according to the estimate made by E. J. Babcock, dean of the state university's school of mines, these deposits embrace approximately 32,000 square miles, and are estimated as being capable of yielding 500,000,000,000 tons of fuel. When it is considered that this reserve or undeveloped deposit is but approximately one-tenth of the estimated coal reserve of the United States, including Alaska, its relative importance may not appear so great as the figures would at first indicate, but when the fact is considered that these vast deposits lie in a section of the country remote from the present great coal-producing centers, and when the increasing importance and costs of transportation are taken into account, their potential value is enhanced.

Heretofore, because of the available supplies of bituminous coal produced in the mines in the states of the middle west, the commercial value of lignite coal has not been as fully appreciated, perhaps, as it now promises to be. Transportation costs, as well as the frequent interruptions of traffic, in addition to increased labor costs and monopolization of the supplies, have combined to increase research and invention in an effort to produce power-generating fuel in greater abundance and at decreased costs. It is estimated that a ton of North Dakota lignite coal is equal in fuel value to about 65 per cent of a ton of ordinary bituminous coal. Through a process of "bracketing," and by utilizing the by-products obtained, such as gas, tar, ammonium sulphate, and other chemicals, the value of the product, intrinsically, is greatly increased. One ton of lignite coal will, it is said, produce about two-thirds of a ton of briquettes, in addition to about 8000 or 10,000 cubic feet of gas. The apparently practical plan is proposed of developing the mines in the western portion of the State, converting the gas into electric power, and distributing it to manufactorys and municipalities in the surrounding sections. The economies made possible by such a plan are at once apparent, both in the saving to consumers in the State and in the release, for other uses, of coal cars and motive power now used in the transportation of fuel from the bituminous coal fields of Illinois and Ohio.

### The Abbey of Byland

THE report that Lady Julia Wombwell, the owner of the beautiful ruin, Byland Abbey, in Yorkshire, has decided to offer the abbey to the guardianship of the Office of Works is very welcome news. For although there is not as much left of Byland as of many other abbeys in this county of ruined abbeys and ruined castles, what there is left of it is singularly beautiful. Byland is not a show place, in the strict sense of the word, certainly not in the sense that Fountains or Furness or even Rievaulx, close by, are show places. Its wonderful west front with a single turret, almost perfect, pointing up like a needle into the sky, beside the half circle of what was once a great rose window, is all of importance that now remains. But its setting, amidst the trees, on that carpet of short green grass so beloved of ruins, on the edge of the Hambleton hills, makes it a very grateful picture, reminiscent of an age strangely long past.

For that is one of the special charms of the ruined abbeys and castles of England. There is nothing to interrupt the straight recourse to a bygone age. Westminister Abbey or Warwick Castle, hoary as they are with antiquity, still carry their history right down to the present day. But Byland Abbey and Scarborough Castle, for instance, away over the moors by the sea, closed their record finally three and four centuries ago. And yet, even four hundred years ago Byland already had a history of nearly four centuries to its name. For it was in the days when Henry I was King that one Gerald, an abbot, accompanied by twelve monks, set out from Furness Abbey, near the shores of the Irish Sea, in Cumberland, in search of a place to build a new abbey.

The story goes that they loaded all they possessed on to one wagon, drawn by eight oxen, and thus provided set out eastwards, intending to make their way to York, and there secure the aid of Thurston, who was then archbishop.

And so they traveled over the wild fell country of west Yorkshire, through the dales, further east, until, just as they were emerging from the dale country, and the Hambleton hills and the moors lay before them, they were met, near Thirsk, by the steward of Gundreda, mother of the famous Roger de Mowbray. To him they told their story, with the result that the steward commended them to Gundreda, and Gundreda, ultimately, made them a grant of land at Old Byland. Old Byland, however, proved too near to Rievaulx. Could they not, when the wind set that way, distinctly hear the bells of Rievaulx? Such a thing would never do. They had not come all the way from Furness to have such near neighbors. And so this restless community, once again, applied to Gundreda, or at any rate to Roger de Mowbray, and, in the end, after some further moves, they came to Byland. There they built the abbey, the remains of which are to be seen today.

### Editorial Notes

THERE are growing indications in the United States that popular thought is accepting economic conditions as a reason for preferring one candidate as against another in political elections. The latest evidence appears in the address of President Hawes, opening the three-day convention of the American Bankers Association at Pinehurst, North Carolina, in which he urged bankers to take a hand in electing men to political office having in view the need of tax reform, the budget system, and revision of governmental expenditures. Everybody seems to be realizing, if somewhat tardily, that although elections are carried on in terms of politics, their effects reach most of us only in terms of economics.

FOLLOWING a custom of many years, the senior class at Yale has expressed its preferences in many fields. As the scope of this "vote" is comparable to the range of the famous conversation between the Walrus and the Carpenter, a few examples only will suffice for present purposes: Favorite actress, Miss Elsie Ferguson; favorite actor, John Barrymore; favorite novel, "Lorna Doone"; favorite prose author, Charles Dickens; favorite poet, Robert Browning; favorite character in history, Abraham Lincoln, deposing Napoleon at last; favorite character in fiction, Sidney Carton; most valuable course in college, economics; easiest course, logic. In politics many students put themselves down as independents, 111 as Republicans, and only 7 as Democrats. Apart from the surprising political division, which may be conveniently attributed to the unrest, along with many another puzzling manifestation of the times, Mr. Average Citizen may well feel that the Yale youth is being given a sound groundwork of opinion as a basis for later individual development.

IT is difficult to see what good reasons can be found for opposing the bill, reported by the Committee on Agriculture of the Massachusetts Legislature, making compulsory the maintenance of a public market in every city and town in the Commonwealth, if 2 per cent of the citizens want one. The compulsion is conveniently provided for in a provision that any city or town which fails to provide such a market shall forfeit to the State \$20 for every day during which such failure continues. The fact that the measure is indorsed by the agricultural committee would seem to indicate that the farmers are not hostile to it, and if they are not, who is there to object? To be sure there are the storekeepers, but they constitute a small minority, and there are always consumers who, for one reason or another, do not go to the public market. A little genuine competition with the stores, in the sale of fresh farm and garden produce, might bring more of it within the scope of the average purse than has been found during the last few years.

REVOLUTION has apparently crept into the hitherto immutable habits of English court circles. Queen Mary, it is stated, has abolished that remarkable institution, the court costume. There is no doubt that the disappearance of this attire, with its voluminous train, requiring so much skill and confidence to maneuver successfully in the great functions at court, will not be regretted by future aspirants for presentation. At the same time, the formidable appendage must have appeared so essential a feature of the historic functions to young ladies of Miss Daisy Ashford's age and upward, that it is not easy to see where due compensation for its absence will be found.

THEODORE N. VAIL, who did so much to commercialize the telephone, believed in the wireless telephone, or universal party line, but, like many other persons, saw some of its limitations. One handicap is said to be the lack of privacy. Perhaps, however, this "gossip's delight" would be compensated for by the fact that, on a universal party line, the operator could not keep you waiting, and waiting, with the report "Line is busy," or, "They don't answer," when you can look across the street and see the people you are trying to call sitting near the telephone.

EFFORTS to call up Mars have again failed. It is regretted that the electrical experts, who have been trying to get into touch with the planet from Cedar Creek, Nebraska, have been unsuccessful. It may, however, afford people some consolation to remember that, even with the most efficient telephone system, it is by no means possible to get the person you want to speak to. In signaling to Mars it will, perhaps, have to be arranged beforehand that it is "not engaged," and that the Martians are "at home," when called up.

THE modern record for continuous service in major league baseball in the United States was established on Monday last, when L. Everett Scott, a player of the Boston American League club, appeared in his five hundred and thirty-fourth consecutive game, incidentally celebrating the occasion by making a home run hit. It is to be remembered, however, that several players of a few decades ago probably excelled this record, although the incompleteness of early-day statistics has prevented their due recognition.